TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

AMERICA'S HOME AND FARM NEWSPAPER

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U. S. MARSHALS ARE ON JOB TO HALT VIOLENCE

Gompers Says Injunction Issued Against Shopmen Is Violation of Constitution and Laws.

The beginning of the tenth week of the country-wide strike of the railway shopmen found 5,000 United States marshals mobilized to uphold the drastic temporary injunction obtained by the government to prevent lawless violence and keep the nation's transportation machine running.

From Chicago as a center of railroad activities was directed the work of enforcing the injunction pending the hearing to make it permanent on Sept. 11.

A mass of complaints and allegations of conspiracy and attempts to ruin property and jeopardize life were being collected for the use of Attorney General Daugherty in support of his application to make the injunction permanent.

It will not be alleged that the strikers are guilty in most of the outbreaks of violence reported, but the government, it was said, will maintain that actions of the strikers or strike leaders caused the violence.

Extra forces of deputies have been sworn in by United States Marshal Robert R. Levy and are being dispatched to railroad shops and terminals to watch for acts forbidden by the order handed down by Federal Judge Wilkerson.

A thousand writs were prepared in the federal building and sent to all parts of the country for service on the labor leaders named in the injunction.

Men Must Fight.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, in a Labor day address, said that the injunction issued against the railroad shopmen was a violation of the consitution and the laws of the land.

He characterized the action of Attorney General Daugherty as "exercising a power never dreamed of in the history of the republic."

The veteran labor leader said the injunction was wrong in principle and in fact and was a confession that the shopmen have nearly won their strike.

He urged the unions furnish money to support the women and children of the men on strike.

"The men must fight and take care of themselves," he declared.

President Harding and Attorney General Daugherty were criticised by Mr. Gompers for the issuance of the injunction and he asserted that both had advocated legislation to bring about "compulsory labor."

The party of Lincoln which freed the slaves, said Mr. Gompers, is now trying to force compulsory labor on the whites and blacks.

Difference of Opinion.

Meanwhile three different pictures of conditions in railraads were painted by Western executives, government officials and union leaders.

"We are moving the business; our men are coming back to work in increasing number; general conditions are steadily improving and the strike is broken," was the concensus of opinion of the executives.

Federal officials engaged compiling the list of acts of violence for the hearing on making permanent the injunction, pointed to the petition presented in court by the attorney general in which he declared that half the locomotives in the country had been tampered with and that more than 1,000 mail trains had been canceled.

Union officials reiterated previous statements that if the strike continued the railways would be paralyzed within 30 days.

Army Relieves 50 School Officers

More than 50 army officers on active duty at colleges, universities, high schools and other educational institutions throughout the country have been relieved of their assignments and from further active duty in the army.

The wholesale retirement of these instructors, it was said, had become necessary because of reduced appropriations authorized by congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923. All the instructors had previously been retired from active service in the army.

It is the war department's intention, it was said, to replace the instructors with officers on the active duty status.

Ford Co. Profits Are $60,000,000

Net profits of the Ford Motor Co. for the year ended April 30 were $60,000,000, it is shown in a statement made public in New York City and confirmed by Ford officials in Detroit.

The report shows that at the close of the fiscal year, April 30, the company had $148,615,348 in cash and debts receivable, an increase of [illegible] over those of the preceding year. Accounts and notes payable were more than $15,000,000 less than the figures of the preceding year.

Accumulated surplus earnings were shown as $240,478,000, as against $182,877,000 the preceding year.

Japan Buys Many Sheep in Wyoming

Representatives of the Japanese government have been the largest purchasers of sheep ever recorded in Wyoming. The sheep will be shipped to Japan immediately, going by rail to Vancouver and thence to Tokio by steamer. The purchase included nearly 300 ewe yearlings.

BONUS MEASURE IS PASSED BY SENATE

Approved by the senate, 47 to 22, the soldiers' bonus bill has been sent back to the house which passed it last March by an even greater proportionate majority. House leaders planned to send the measure to conference under a special rule which wouul limit debate sharply.

Senate and house conferees will be the same as those on the tariff measure, but since there are few points of difference between the two houses on the bonus, the managers are expected to lay aside the tariff long enough to frame a report on the compensation measure. With favorable action on this report by congress, the bill will be ready for the President.

Both friends and foes of the bonus claimed to find satisfaction in the senate lineup. Foes pointed out that this showed 33 senators against the bonus, or enough to prevent passage over the President's veto, should he disapprove it, as they confidently expect he will. On the other hand friends pointed to the fact that the number of senators supporting the bonus on the roll call exceeded by one of the necessary two-thirds majority of those present and voting to override a veto.

The roll call follows:

The Final Roll Call.

For the bonus (Republicans): Brandegee, Bursum, Cameron, Capper, Colt, Cummins, Curtis, Gooding, Hale, Jones of Washington, Kellogg, LaFollette, Lenroot, Lodge, McCormick, McCumber, McLean, McNary, Nicholson, Oddie, Rawson, Shortridge, Stanfield, Sutherland, Townsend, Watson of Indiana, and Willis—27.

(Democrats)—Ashurst, Broussard, Culberson, Fletcher, Gerry, Heflin, Hitchcock, Kendrick, McKellar, Pittman, Pomerene, Ransdell, Reed of Missouri, Robinson, Sheppard, Simmons, Smith, Tramell, Walsh of Montana—20.

Against the Bonus.

Against the bonus (Republicans)—Ball, Borah, Calder, Dillingham, Edge, France, Frelinghuysen, Keyes, Nelson, New, Phipps, Reed of Pennsylvania, Smoot, Sterling and Wadsworth—15.

(Democrats)—Dial, Glass, Myers, Shields, Swanson, Underwood and Williams—7.

Three senators were present and unable to vote because of pairs, and 24 senators, 16 Republicans and 8 Democrats, were absent. Pairs were announced as follows:

Harreld for, Dupont against.

Stanley for, Ernst against.

Jones of New Mexico for, Fornald against.

Harrs for, Page against.

Spencer for, Newberry against. (Newberry present and not voting.)

Overman for, Warren against. (Warren present and not voting.)

Johnson for, Watson of Georgia against. (Watson present and not voting.)

Harrison for, Moses against.

Poindexter for, King against.

Norbeck for, Pepper against.

Absentees who were without pairs were: Caraway, for; Elkins for; Ladd, for; McKinley, for; Norris, for; Owen, against; Weller, position not announced.

Effective Jan. 1, 1923.

As amended by the senate the bill would become effective Jan. 1, 1923, and would provide three optional plans for veterans of the World war other than these whose adjusted service pay would not exceed $50. These would be paid in cash. The options are:

Adjusted service certificates, payable in 20 years or sooner at death and containing loan provisions.

Vocational training aid at the rate of $1.75 a day up to a total of 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit.

Aid in purchasing a farm or home, the total amount to range from 100 per cent of the adjusted service credit if the money were advanced in 1923 to 140 per cent of the adjusted service credit if the payment were made in 1928 or thereafter.

$625 Maximum.

Adjusted service certificates would service credit, would be figured on the basis of $1.00 a day for domestic service and $1.25 a day for foreign service, less the $60 paid at discharge. But in no event could the amount of the credit of the veteran who performed no overseas service exceed $500 and the amount of the credit of the veteran who performed any overseas service exceed $625.

Adjustd service certificates would have a face value equal to the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran increased by 25 per cent, plus interest thereon for 20 years at the rate of 4½ per cent a year, compounded annually.

Until Jan. 1, 1926, any national bank, or any bank or trust company incorporated under the laws of any state, territory, possession or the District of Columbia, would be authorized to loan to any veteran upon his promissory note secured by his adjusted service certificate any amount not in excess of 50 per cent of the total of the adjusted service plus interest thereon from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan at the rate of 4½ per cent a year.

Failure to Pay Loan.

Should the veteran fail to pay the principal and interest of the loan within six months after its maturity, the government would pay to the bank the amount of such principal and interest and take over the certificate. This would be restored to the veteran at any time prior to its maturity upon receipt from him of the amount paid by the government to the bank plus interest on that amount at the rate of 4½ per cent a year, compounded annually.

The rate of interest charged the veteran by the bank could not exceed by more than two per cent a year the rate charged at the date of the loan for the discount of commercial paper by the federal reserve bank for the federal reserve district in which the bank was located.

If a veteran died before the maturity of the loan the government would pay to the bank the principal and interest and to the beneficiary or to the estate of the veteran the face value of the certificate less the amount paid to the bank. After Jan. 1, 1926, veterans holding certificates could make direct application through postmasters for government loans.

Percentage of Credit.

If such loan were made at any time not more than three years after the date of the certificate it could not exceed 50 per cent of the sum of the adjusted service credit of the veteran plus interest at 4½ per cent a year from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan.

If the loan were made at any time more than three years after and not more than six years after the date of the certificate the sum could not exceed 85 per cent of the adjusted service credit plus interest at 4½ per cent from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan.

If the loan were made at any time more than six years after the date of the certificate the sum could not exceed 70 per cent of the adjusted service credit increased by 25 per cent plus interest at 4¾ per cent from the date of the certificate to the date of the loan.

The veteran would repay the loan upon an amortization plan by means of a fixed number of annual installments sufficient to cover interest on the unpaid principal at the rate of 4½ per cent and such amount of the principal as would extinguish the debt within an agreed period not exceeding the life of the certificate.

Death of Veteran

If a veteran failed to make any payment when due, the secretary of the treasury at any time prior to the maturity of the certificate would cancel the note and restore the certificate to the veteran on receipt of all installments in arrears together with interest at 4½ per cent compounded annually upon each such installment from the time when due.

In event of the death of the veteran before the maturity of the loan, the loan and note would be canceled and the government would pay to the beneficiary named by or to the estate of the veteran the face value of the certificate less the principal and interest on the government loan.

The certificate of a veteran would be canceled only in case he failed to redeem it before its maturity or if he failed to make any payments when due and such default continued to his death.

The land settlement aid option of the house bill has been stricken out and the Smith-McNary reclamation bill submitted. Under that measure veterans would be given preference in employment on reclamation projects and in obtaining homesteads on land reclaimed. They would be required, however, to pay for such homesteads without further government aid on the same footing as other homesteaders. Settlement would be open to all veterans of the World war, the Spanish-American war and the Philippine insurrection and irrespective of whether they had received any compensation from the government under the bonus bill or other legislation.

Jewell Denies Rail Walkout Is Broken

B. M. Jewell, head of the striking shopmen, when shown figures made public by the Association of Railway Executives in New York, purporting to show the shopmen's strike is broken, said "men on strike can best answer any such statement as the executives make."

"We are not only holding our own," he continued, "but men are still coming out. There has been a greater turnover of labor in railroad shops in the last three weeks than any time since the strike started. The roads have been trying to hire men to replace those who are walking out. Men who are going into the shops are not staying. Our reports show these men work a few days, then leave."

Harding Yearning for Coney Coaster

President Harding would like to get away from the rail strike, the tariff and the bonus to ride the roller coaster and ring canes for an evening at Coney Island, he told Senator Calder recently, but he doubts whether his yearning can be satisfied. He withheld acceptance of an invitation by the senator to attend the Coney Island Mardi Gras.

FRANCE FAILS TO APPROVE OF DEBT DECISION

Cabinet 'Takes Cognizance' of Action; Reserves Entire Liberty to Act in the Future.

The French cabinet simply "took cognizance" of the decision of the reparations commission on the German moratorium question, neither approving nor disapproving it. It specifically reserved, however, "entire liberty of action" in case later developments made other action necessary.

The cabinet held that inasmuch as no moratorium had been granted to Germany it could only "recognize" the situation, but it insisted a conference should be called, attended by "all the allies without exception," at which the questions of inter-allied debts and reparations should be fully considered.

The commission suspended further cash payments from Germany this year on the condition that Belgium's priority claims be met with short term notes.

Threat Wins Poincare.

Premier Poincare was won over to the settlement only after the definite statement had been circulated in allied circles that independent action by France against Germany at the present juncture would be construed in London and Rome as nullification of the treaty of Versailles.

The first effect of the decision is to take the reparations question out of the hands of the commission for the present and to make it a matter for negotiation directly between the Berlin and Brussels governments. Belgium is left to determine what guarantee she deems necessary to acceptance of the short term notes.

Should the two countries fail to agree on guarantees Germany is required to deposit an unfixed sum of gold with some foreign bank approved by Belgium. It is believed, however, a speedy agreement will be reached, as Herr Schroeder, German spokesman, virtually promised M. Delacroix, Belgian representative, Germany would give any guarantee demanded.

May Reduce Indemnity.

The decision also anticipates an allied conference in the near future, at which a reduction of the indemnity to about 50,000,000,000 gold marks and settlement by cancelation of the inter-allied debts will be undertaken.

The reparations commission promises to consider later Germany's request for a moratorium of several years. This will be taken up after a new scheme for radical reform of Germany's finances, including the balancing of the budget, is presented to the Berlin government.

Western Lines Get Emergency Orders

Railroads west of the Mississippi river have been authorized by the interstate commerce commission to give preference and priority to the movement of foodstuffs, live stock, perishable products and fuel whenever their operating conditions become such as to cause freight congestion or blockade. The order went into effect Sept. 1.

The order declared an emergency and laid down rules for the conduct of the Western lines identical with those which have been in effect on railroads east of the Mississippi several weeks.

Bonus for Love Is a Loose Tie

An experiment in a love bonus was a failure for Adolph Loose, said an answer to his wife's divorce petition filed in Milwaukee. He is 61, she is 49, and they were married in August, 1921.

Loose said he and his wife signed a pre-nuptial agreement by which she was to receive $500 for each year of happiness she gave him. This bonus plan was to last 10 years, but it weakened in a few months and each now charges the other with desertion.

Glides in Air Three Hours

—Wide World Photo

THIS is F. W. Hentzen and his motorless sail plane in which he broke the world's gliding record by attaining an altitude of 1,200 feet and remained in the air for three hours and six minutes at Gersfeld, Germany.

Young Man With Golden Ribs Has Fear of Thieves

A young man with ribs of gold and platinum is working in a cigaret factory in Breslau, Germany.

When he was a locksmith's apprentice several years ago he fell from the roof of a house and was badly injured. He was taken to a hospital where doctors found his skull was fractured and all his ribs but one broken. The youth was in the hospital four and a half years and finally the surgeons undertook to repair or replace his shattered ribs.

A metal plate was inserted in his skull and the fractured bones were replaced by ribs of gold and platinum. Two and a half years later the man was able to leave the hospital. In view of the present value of gold and platinum it is evident he is carrying about in his body quite a considerable amount of wealth and it is stated special measures are being taken to protect him against criminals.

Begs for Fuel for Northwest

A Winter of suffering that, in prospect, can be compared only with the experience of Soviet Russia, faces 9,000,000 people in six Northwestern states as cold weather approaches. Coal bins are empty in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Montana and supplies are pitifully inadequate.

This was the declartion of Donal D. Conn, chairman of the committee representing governors of these states, who is in Washington working to get fuel started for ports on the Great Lakes in time for distribution.

"I cannot put it too strongly," said Conn. "People in the Northwest will be freezing to death this Winter if coal isn't moved at once in large quantities.

"If disaster is to be avoided," he added, "a million tons of coal must be dumped each week at lake ports before the close of navigation, about Dec. 1. The only hope for the Northwest is for the interstate commerce commission to force coal into lake ports regardless of everything but railroads and public utilities."

Last year, Conn said, 11,937,300 tons of bituminous coal and 1,493,837 tons of anthracite were shipped to the Northwest state. Up to Aug. 21 of this year 1,913,954 tons of bituminous and about 10,000 tons of anthracite had been shipped.

"Message to Garcia" Hero Is Decorated

Nearly a quarter of a century after he carried President McKinley's "message to Garcia" Major Andrew S. Rowan, U. S. A., retired, was honored for his exploit, which, it is said, had been told in every language. Rowan was decorated at the Presidio in San Francisco with the distinguished service cross as a token of his deed.

JUSTICE CLARKE LEAVES BENCH

Sutherland to Get Post to Be Vacated by Supreme Court Judge Sept. 18.

Resignation of Associate Justice John H. Clarke from the United States supreme court, and the intention to appoint former Senator George H. Sutherland of Utah, to succeed him, has been announced by President Harding.

Justice Clarke's resignation will become effective Sept. 18, when he reaches the age of 65 years.

A desire to serve his neighbors and "some causes" in ways which would not be possible while he was holding public office, was given by Justice Clarke in a letter to the President as the impelling reason for his leaving the bench.

A retirement from public life at 65, he added, would conform to his "philosophy of life."

Senator Sutherland, who has been selected for the vacancy, is 60 years old. He was born in Buckingham, England, in 1862. He served Utah in the first state senate.

Mr. Sutherland was twice elected to the United States senate, his term lasting from 1905 to 1917. He was defeated for re-election in 1916 by Senator King, the present junior member from Utah.

Subsequently he was called upon by the present administration in an advisory capacity on several occasions, notably as a member of the advisory committee to the United States delegation to the arms conference.

He recently represented the United States in negotiations with Norway dealing with war claims.

Justice Clarke was nominated to the supreme court bench by President Wilson in 1916 and in point of service is the junior associate justice. He was a life-long Democrat, and was associated in politics in Ohio with Tom Johnson and Newton D. Baker, secretary of war under President Wilson.

In 1903 he was defeated for the senate by Marcus A. Hanna. In the campaign for the Democratic nomination for the same position in 1914 he declared he had "favored progressive measures when it was far from popular to do so, and was almost mobbed for doing so."

Among his colleagues upon the bench, and by the bar of the court in general Mr. Clarke is held in high esteem. He is regarded by his associates as a specialist in corporation law in its various phases.

Tired Woman Yawns Jawbone Displaced

It was warm, and Annie Hogan of Dallas, Tex., colored, was sleepy. She yawned.

Crack—she dislocated her jawbone.

She was hurriedly rushed to the hospital, where Dr. George Singleton jerked the jaw back into place.

Doctor Declares Dimples Are Not Mark of Beauty

Is the dimple a mark of beauty? Or is the maid with that betwitching birthmark and the Cupid's bow mouth less beautiful and intelligent than her sister without those attractions?

Dr. A. S. Warthin, pathologist of the University of Michigan, says they bear a relationship to the harelip and the cleft palate, which never yet in this or any other land have been accepted as beautiful. They mark a girl as "below par," says Dr. Warthin.

He said it during a lecture on "The Inheritance of Disease," in which he made a direct appeal for eugenics, better living conditions that should breed better humans and a plea for recognition of certain inheritances.

He said the old "Blood will tell," had proved its truth throughout the ages and that this fact is becoming recognized and civilized people are at last considering what can be done to breed a better race.

"Today it is recognized all men are not born equal," he said. "We are not equal so far as the value of our bodily cells are concerned. Two men fail in business. The one gathers himself together and takes a new lease on life. The other broods over his losses, commits suicide or goes insane. He never was born the equal of the other man."

Dr. Warthin told of a type of people known as "ticks" who always step over a crack in the sidewalk and touch every fence post they come to. With these he classed the type known, as "temperamental" and the genuis. In this type frequently is to be found insanity, he declared.

Millions in Farm Produce Wasting

With the trees in the lower Michigan fruit belt loaded to the ground with a record-breaking crop, Chicago commission merchants declared that hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of perishable farm products were going to waste.

Peaches were rotting on the ground, they said, while in Chicago they were selling for from $2.50 to $5.00 a bushel. At the same time farmers were hauling fancy peaches to Benton Harbor and getting 50 to 75 cents, in some cases $1 a bushel—or hauling them back to rot in the fields. Some shippers, it was said, are refusing to load cars due to the ruling of the railroads that they must ship at their own risk.

America Is Leader in Producing Milk

The United States ranks first among nations of the world in dairy production, but is fifth in consumption of butter, ninth in cheese consumption and sixth in milk, figures compiled by the government and compared by M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council, show.

Sweden is first in milk consumption, closely followed by Denmark and Switzerland. Canada leads in butter consumption with Australia, New Zealand and Denmark outranking the United States. Switzerland is first in cheese eating.

In 1921 there was an increase of 11 per cent in milk production in this country and 165,000 pounds of butter.

Old Stone Writing Found in Ireland

The site of one of the earliest Christian monasteries in Ireland has been found at Mahee Island, Strangford Lough, near Belfast. The ruins have been identified as those of Nendrum monastery, mentioned in Muircha's "Life of St. Patrick," written before 699 A. D.

Extensive excavations have been carried out and valuable material, including some stones with writing, the exact meaning of which has not yet been ascertained, have been unearthed. Some of the writings are believed to be of Danish origin.

In Gede's "Ecclesiastical History" it is recorded that in 634 Pope Honorius wrote to certain bishops of the Irish church about the Paschal controversy and Pelagian heresy, and one of the bishops mentioned in this letter is Cromous, bishop of Nendrum. The island of Nendrum was afterwards named Mahee, after a bishop of the monastery.

Panama Canal Makes Record

Two hundred and eighty-one ships passed through the Panama canal during August, this constituting a record since the opening of the waterway eight years ago. The tolls exceeded $1,000,000.

RAIL STRIKERS ARE ENJOINED BY U. S. COURT

Attorney General Gets Restraining Order Against Shopmen; Labor Chiefs Threaten General Strike.

Through one of the most drastic temporary injunctions ever issued, the United States government last week moved to break the strike of the 300,000 railway shopmen who walked out July 1 as a protest against wages and working conditions prescribed by the railroad labor board.

The injunction, which, in effect, would restrain the federated shop crafts and affiliated unions from continuing their strike, was granted in federal court in Chicago by Judge James H. Wilkerson in response to a petition filed in person by Attorney General Daugherty.

Hearing on the motion to make permanent the temporary injunction was set for Sept. 11.

Shop craft leaders greeted the order with open contempt and said it would have no effect upon the conduct of the strike.

Further Steps Planned.

While awaiting evidence of the effect on the nation's crippled transportation facilities of the injunction the federal government, administration spokesmen declared, was prepared to take any further steps and exercise any of its powers necessary to bring about a restoration of normal conditions.

Just what direction such further action of the government, if found necessary, might take, had not been revealed, but it was declared the restraining order did not represent the limit to which the government was prepared to go.

To Consider Big Strike.

Though the American Federation of Labor has no power to call strikes, Samuel Gompers says its executive council this Saturday will be asked to review appeals and demands from "hundreds of local unions" for institution of a general strike to support the fight of railroad unions.

"These appeals have come to me from all over the country, from those who imagine I have power, or that the federation has power, to call a general strike," Gompers said. "They have been in the form of resolutions passed by trades councils or by local unions, or editorials in labor periodicals. The executive council will be asked to consider them, though it cannot take action to call a strike."

The resolutions and demands, Gompers declared, indicated a state of mind in labor circles more inflamed than ever before and he considered them important to that extent. It was said most of them came to federation headquarters before the federal court restraining order was issued.

Will Resist to Last.

"We'll resist to the last."

Such was the attitude of striking railway employes as preparations were begun to combat the drastic injunction.

The fight will go on, leaders said, in spite of the court order.

The executive council said enforcement of the injunction insofar as it applies to lawlessness and violence in connection with the strike, would be aided by every power in the shop crafts organization.

The executive council of the shop crafts believes their greatest weapon—picketing—cannot be assumed to come within provisions of the injunction. Peaceful picketing, it was pointed out, has time and again been held as lawful by the supreme court of the United States.

"We assume the right to continue a lawful strike in a lawful manner until a satisfactory settlement is made," is the shopmen's attitude. "And until advised the constitution and supreme court decisions are no longer to be relied upon as the law of the land," the railway shop crafts declare they will continue to perform their "legitimate duties to their members."

Prohibits Interference.

The restraining order prohibits interference in any manner with any and all phases of railroad operations. Printed and oral propaganda were placed under the ban.

The injunction extends to Sept. 11, when Judge Wilkerson will hear a motion for a permanent order.

Daugherty arrived in Chicago unannounced. In presenting his petition he declared its underlying principle was "the survival and supremacy of the government of the United States." He declared the injunction was not aimed at union labor and that the action was necessary to the preservation of the unions.

Briefly and in effect the injunction restrained striking shopmen, their leaders and agents from:

Picketing.

In any manner, by letters, circulars, telegrams, telephone messages, word of mouth or by interviews, encouraging any person to leave the employ of a railroad or to refrain from entering such employ.

Interfering or obstructing any railway.

Hindering inspection, repair or equipment of locomotives or cars.

Conspiring or agreeing to hinder railroads in the transportation of passengers, property and mails.

Interfering with employes going to or returning from work "by display of force or numbers, threats, intimidation, acts of violence, opprobrious epithets, jeers, taunts or entreaties."

Loitering at or near places of ingress and egress for employes.

Trespassing on the premises of any railroad or any other place except "where the public generally is invited to come to transact business."

Doing any injury or bodily harm to any employe of a railroad.

WORLD-HISTORY IN THE MAKING

ONE OF THE BIG THINGS of this year in this country is a corn crop of three billion bushels. Other crops are said to be in proportion. This is the result of a combination that cannot be beaten. When nature combines with man's industry and brains in the growing of crops we have bountiful harvests.

Under normal conditions bountiful harvests would mean prosperity to the American farmers. But we haven't normal conditions. Europe needs this country's food products and there is assurance of an excess supply, yet there are problems to be solved before we can congratulate the farmer. Can Europe buy? And can America deliver the goods, in the event Europe can buy and pay?

We who live in town are familiar with the remark that the farmer always has his living, no matter what happens. That has been said so often that nobody stops to think much about it; it is accepted as a proverbial truth. But anybody who gives the matter serious thought can understand that the farmer, when he gets no more than a living out of his land and from his industry, is paying a mighty big price for a living.

Here is one thought that every American should keep in mind. This country is not going to have much prosperity unless the farmer is prosperous.

Traffic Jam Is Feared.

One man, writing on the car shortage due to the shopmen's strike, says the expectation of a traffic jam this Autumn, when the crop movement naturally would be at its height, is general. Then it is possible that this jam may prevent the movement of large quantities of grain from American farms to the seaboard, and to Europe. If this happens, and the farmers of the country are prevented from reaching a logical market and thus kept from reaping the benefits of the soil and their toil the blame will be easily placed. We shall have artificial depression where we should have natural prosperity.

Commenting on this subject the Chicago Tribune says:

"It is a situation which cannot be overlooked by those responsible in any degree for the continuation of the labor troubles which threaten such calamity. If depression develops in a period in which all natural conditions promise prosperity, both sides to the controversy will be lumped together indiscriminately in the hatred developed among the sufferers. Of one thing we may be sure. That it will do neither the shop unions, nor the cause of unionism, nor the railroad systems and organizations of the country any good."

Shop Strikers Enjoined.

Attorney General Daugherty has obtained a temporary injunction restraining all railway strikers and their sympathizers from interfering in any way with men who want to work for the railroads. The injunction is drastic, severe beyond all expectations. It virtually seeks to close the mouths and paralyze the hands of all who may endeavor to persuade a union or non-union worker from going to work.

Here is an example: If Sam Hill, a union man, sees Bill Brown, a neighbor non-union man, going to work, and pleads with him not to go—Sam Hill is violating the injunction.

The restraining order is temporary, and may be either dissolved or modified by the court, but as it stands it goes to the limit of restraint.

Of course, this protection for the roads and the workers is designed to stop the vicious elements in wrecking trains, damaging property and threatening with violence those who want to work. These improper methods have been employed. The strike has developed a situation especially to the liking of the radicals, the Red devils who get their inspiration from the communists of starving Russia.

Something About Free Speech.

Situations like that created by Mr. Daugherty's injunction are always sure to bring up the right of free speech. On this subject William Allen White, in a tilt with his friend, Governor Allen of Kansas, recently said something that is broad, sane and refreshing. Listen to it:

"You tell me that law is above freedom of utterance. And I reply that you can have no wise laws nor free enforcement of wise laws unless there is free expression of the wisdom of the people—and, alas, their folly with it. But if there is wisdom folly will die of its own poison, and the wisdom will survive. That is the history of the race. It is the proof of man's kinship with God. You say that freedom of utterance is not for time of stress, and I reply with the sad truth that only in time of stress is freedom of utterance in danger. . . . Whoever pleads for justice helps to keep the peace; and whoever tramples upon the plea of justice, temperately made in the name of peace, only outrages peace and kills something fine in the heart of man which God put there when we got our manhood. When that is killed brute meets brute on each side of the line."

DETROIT TO SEE BIG AIR RACES

Speed of 200 Miles an Hour Expected in Pulitzer Trophy Event.

Speed of 200 miles an hour, the greatest ever attained by man, will be recorded in Detroit during the Pulitzer air races Oct. 14 by army and navy officers who have made arrangements for the event predict.

This speed say authorities from Washington, is 300 feet a second, one-fourth the muzzle velocity of a .45 calibre bullet, one of the swiftest projectiles.

The two branches of the government service have entered 23 planes in the race, bringing the total entry lst to 28.

The race, the culmination of a series of aerial contests lasting several days, will start from Selfriegd field, near Mt. Clemens. The course is triangular and measures approximately 40 miles. Pulitzer race entrants must cover this course four times without a stop. Naval and army airmen say specially built planes being made ready for the race should establish new records.

Four events, in addition to the Pulitzer competition are scheduled for Detroit and vicinity during October. The first of these will be on Lake St. Clair, Saturday, Oct. 7. The chief event at the opening event will be the Curtiss marine flying trophy race, including only over-water craft. The distance is about 160 miles, eight times around a closed triangular course of 20 miles. Twelve flying boats are entered.

Aero Congress Also.

The second national aero congress will be held there Oct. 12, 13 and 14. Overland races will he held. Two of these are set for Oct. 12. They are the Detroit News aerial mail trophy race for large capacity multi-motored airplanes and the aviation country club of Detroit trophy race for observation type (two passenger) planes.

The day of the Pulitzer race will be a municipal holiday in Detroit. Prominent national figures, including President Harding, Secretary Hoover, Secretary Weeks and Secretary Deiby have been invited.

The aero congress is expected to bring together representatives of 60 American cities interested in creating a permanent national aeronautic association to develop aviation both commercially and for national defense.

First A. E. F. Vet in France Is Dead

Colonel Daniel S. McCarthy, 63, said to be the first member of the A. E. F. to set foot on French soil during the World war, died on Sept. 2. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and graduated from West Point in 1881.

Colonel McCarthy landed in France in advance of the first division of American soldiers on June 10, 1917.

JEERS OVER STRAW HAT CAUSE SHOOTING

Joseph Tammio of Brooklyn wore a new straw hat when he went to work at the Eastern district terminal yards. North Fourth street and Kent avenue, Brooklyn. Another workman, Vincent Russo, commented on its shape. This so aroused Tammio, say police, that he drew a revolver and fired three shots at Russo. Tammio was held in $2,500 bail.

ASPIRIN

Say "Bayer" and Insist!

BAYER

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache
Toothache	Lumbago
Earache	Rheumatism
Neuralgia	Pain, Pain

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid. —Advertisement

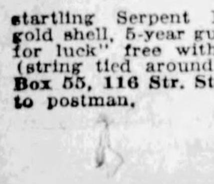
WATCH THE BIG 4

Stomach-Kidneys-Heart-Liver

Keep the vital organs healthy by regularly taking the world's standard remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL CAPSULES

The National Remedy of Holland for centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina. All druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation



UNLUCKY?

Then you need the "Lucky Ruby," ancient Hindu charm against evil spirits, sickness, spells and symbol of good luck in love, business, games. Set in heavy, weird and startling Serpent Ring. Genuine 14-Karat gold shell, 5-year guarantee. Secret "formula for luck" free with ring. Send measure (string tied around finger). Alli T. Baba, Box 55, 116 Str. Sta., New York. Pay $2.27 to postman.

Youngest Parachute Jumpers

Ena Spencer, 16, and her brother, Frederick, 14, children of H. Spencer, well-known English aeronaut, recently leaped 3,000 feet from a balloon hovering over Cambridge, England.

NELLIE GRANT DIES IN CHICAGO HOME; WHITEHOUSE BRIDE

Mrs. Frank Hatch Jones, only daughter of Ulysses S. Grant and at one time, as "Nellie Grant," one of the most popular girls in America, died Aug. 30, in her home, 1130 Lake Shore drive, Chicago.

Mrs. Jones was in her 68th year and had been partially an invalid since she suffered a stroke of paralysis 10 years ago. At her bedside when death occurred at 9:30 A. M. were her husband, Frank H. Jones, Chicago banker, physicians and nurses.

By a former marriage, which was more celebrated because it took place in the White House, than happy, because it took "our little Nellie" to England to live, she had become the wife of Algernon Sartoris, an English army officer.

Leaves Two Children.

Two of three children by this marriage, who now survive in Europe, are Algernon and Vivian. Two brothers of Mrs. Jones are Ulysses S. Grant, San Diego, Cal., and Jesse R. Grant, New York.

Through all the illness that had confined her indoors virtually since her second marriage, in 1912, Mrs. Sartoris Jones had retained an active mind and keen intellect. She had read and studied much and occasionally written bits of poetry.

To the end she was the lovable Nellie Grant so many thousands of school children read about. They had read how, as a little girl, she romped on the White House lawn, how she drove her team of black ponies to the little yellow phaeton.

Field Dedicated Poem to Her.

To Nellie Grant Eugene Field wrote one of his best known poems and to her once came a letter, which has since been recorded by the American Historical society, written when she was nine by her father when he commanded Union forces besieging Richmond.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Jones was born in the home of her grandfather, Colonel Jesse R. Dent, Wistonwish, Mo., and for two or three years lived near there in the log cabin General Grant built while in straitened circumstances.

After returning to this country, in 1894 upon the death of Algernon Sartoris, she again was made a citizen of the United States by a special act of congress. She lived in Washington and in her country home in Canada until her second marriage.

Part of Dry Navy May Be Scrapped

Part of the prohibition navy may be "scrapped," it was indicated in official quarters. Operation of the fleet of nine submarine chasers, officials estimated, would cost nearly $1,000,000 a year and it was asserted that there had been some discussion of the prohibition bureau turning back to the coast guard some of the ships obtained for sea service against rum smugglers.

Teapot Bank Fails

Leonard Silverman, English diamond merchant, concealed $75,000 worth of jewels in a teapot. The next morning he discovered that the jewels were missing.

Pure Seed Wheat Gaining in Favor

Pure bred seed wheat of improved varieties is gaining in Ohio, judging from reports reaching the Ohio Farm Bureau federation from a number of sections of the state. The efforts of the farmers through their organizations are being supplemented by millers who are interested in an increased area of improved wheat in their territories because it is better milling quality.

Six millers and a number of farm bureau leaders in Athens county met recently and arranged for bringing three carloads of improved Trumbull wheat into the county. They report that they are being forced to bring in most of the seed wheat for this Fall because of an unsatisfactory crop this year. They are taking advantage of the emergency to work toward standardization on the better yielding and milling wheats.

Two mills in Ashtabula county are acting as the distributing agencies for 22,000 bushels of Trumbull seed wheat, which was recently purchased from the growers in Delaware county.

ADVOCATES BEER FOR STEEL MEN

Labor Secretary Davis Says Puddlers Can't Drink Water.

James G. Davis, secretary of labor, announces a stand in favor of beer for steel mill workers in a chapter of the autobiography of his life, "The Iron Puddler," which is now on the press.

As a preface to his observations on that subject, Secretary Davis likened the temperature in the tin mills in the Summer time to the Fourth of July in Abyssinia.

"Water doesn't agree with the stomach as well as does beer," is one sentence in his autobiography where Secretary Davis quotes himself directly in conversation with what he termed an "uplifter."

"You never worked at terrific muscular exertion handling white-hot iron in mill like this," he states. "You haven't got the muscles to do it and I doubt if you've the heart. You cannot know the condition a man is in when he hits his hardest licks here. But they know and I know.

Can't Drink Water.

"Some of the men feel that they can't drink water at that time. My pal tells me that his stomach rejects it; his throat seems to collapse as he gulps it. But beer he can drink and it eases him.

The alcohol in beer is a blessing at that time. It sooths his laboring stomach until the water can get into his system and quench the man's thirst. Iron workers in the old world have used malt beverages for generations. Why take away the other man's pleasure if it doesn't injure you?"

In another chapter the secretary writes:

"Capitalism, as the communists call it, is an imperfect system. But it is the only system that has banished famine. Under communism and feudalism there was hunger.

Nature's Human Weapons.

"Nature is using communists, slackers, sick men and fools to undermine the race that conquered her. The man who says, 'Quit work and divide our cake and eat it' is opening the way for nature to strike suddenly with a famine.

"The man who advocates 'one big strike' to destroy our capital is the secret agent of starvation."

COKE IS URGED AS HOME FUEL

Advantages Are Pointed Out to Householders by Mines Bureau.

Use of coke as a domestic fuel is urged by the bureau of mines, which warned the householder that with the prospect of seeing the coal bin stocked with anthracite becoming a "doubtful possibility" the bulkiness of coke should not permit the Winter to approach without an "adequate supply of fuel."

"Coke should be used for heating houses," the bureau said, "because it is the nearest approach to anthracite as a domestic fuel, and because with the mining of bituminous coal rapidly reaching the normal stage of production it should be readily available for the coming Fall and Winter. It is a clean and convenient fuel, eliminates smoke, reduces the necessity of cleaning the furnace and flues, requires less attention than coal and gives more uniform temperature in the house."

In addition to the direct advantage to the consumer, the bureau says the use of coke in heating houses would result in more soft coal being used in by-product plants, saving many by-products that would be wasted if raw coal were used.

The bureau suggested that new coke consumers, accustomed to the use of anthracite, would need a few weeks' experience with coke to adapt themselves to the best methods of firing, and to aid in increasing its use a technical paper has been prepared giving results of experiments made by the bureau.

NEWS FROM CAPITAL

What Congress Is Doing

Passage by the house of the administration coal distribution bill left completion of the legislative program growing out of the coal and rail strike emergency up to the senate. Resumption of debate on the Borah substitute for the house bill, passed to create a fact finding coal commission, was the order of business in the senate.

The bill for control of coal distribution and prices was put through the house by a vote of 214 to 61, the measure being opposed by 20 Republican and supported by 30 Democrats. It went through as framed except for an amendment by Representative Sanders, Indiana, providing that the life of the law should end Jan. 1, 1924.

The senate passed the bill prohibiting, under certain circumstances, the discharge of oil or other pollution into navigable waters.

Supporters of the bill claimed it to be designed to avoid unhealthy condition along water fronts and to eliminate fire hazards which are said to endanger water front property in many cities as a result of the constant discharge of oil into streams or harbors. The measure now goes to the house.

The interstate commerce commission reported to the senate that half of the country's locomotives show defects as a result of the strike of shopmen.

After stating an accurate report was impossible because of the limited number of federal inspectors the commission's report said:

"Certain conclusions may be drawn from the conditions disclosed by the work of our inspectors during July.

"At 717 points they made personal inspection of 4,085 locomotives. Of these 2,456 disclosed defects of varied character and more or less serious; 169 were found to be in such condition that they were 'not safe to operate,' and notices were served upon the carriers requiring them to be withdrawn from service."

Gen. Harbord reports Germany apparently prosperous and working hard, the middle or salaried class of the people suffering most.

Proposed Midvale-Republic-Inland Steel merger cited by federal trade commission as unfair competition, in violation of trade commission act.

Soldiers' bonus bill passed by senate by a vote of 47 to 22, but cannot survive a veto, senators believe.

Senate action practically wipes out all house duties on lumber.

Excessive activity in interest of United States shipping board vessels charged against United States consuls at Newcastle and the exequators cancelled by the British government.

William J. Bryan and Senator Hitchcock (Neb.) long political enemies, meet at capitol and formally bury the hatchet.

94-Year-Old Man Prefers Being U. S. Citizen to English Viscount

"Viscount Exmouth, the sixth?" Nothing doing.

Henry Edward Pellew, 94 years old, 1637 Massachusetts avenue, doesn't fancy the title. He would rather remain plain Mister Pellew, American citizen for almost 50 years—and proud of it.

Mr. Pellew fell heir to the title and estate when the fifth viscount, his grandnephew, died in London recently, after an operation.

The heir apparent, Charles Ernest Pellew, son of the Washingtonian, is professor of chemistry at Columbia university.

Professor Pellew may go to England on this business and, should he wish to accept the title, he may do so on his parents' death.

The elder Pellew, when notified of his succession to the title, had to choose between his citizenship and enrolment in the British nobility.

Through his daughter, Miss Marion Pellew, he stated that he chose to live under the Star-Spangled Banner and that, under no circumstances, could he consider a trans-Atlantic voyage.

Mr. Pellew, coming to the United States from his native England in 1873, settled in New York, where he was active in philanthropic work with Theodore Roosevelt Sr. and Abram S. Hewitt. He came to Washington in 1888 and has been prominent here in the activities of the Protestant Episcopal church and in negro welfare work.

He married Miss Eliza Jay, daughter of Judge William Jay of New York, in England. She died 10 years later—five years before her husband emigrated to America—leaving the son who now is Professor Pellew. On the year of the elder Pellew's arrival in New York he married Augusta Jay, sister of his first wife.

SOVIET PARLEY SOUGHT BY U. S.

Would Know Attitude on Plan to Study Russ Economic Affairs.

Opening of informal negotiations by the United States with Soviet Russia, with a view of ascertaining from Moscow authorities whether they would approve of sending an American "technical commission" there to investigate and report on economic conditions, was revealed in an official statement issued at the state department.

Ambassador Haughton at Berlin is said to have already opened informal communications with the Soviet officials and these are now in progress between the ambassador and Leonid Krassin, Soviet minister of foreign trade and commerce.

Inquiries Are Made.

The statement explained "that the American ambassador at Berlin had made inquiries with regard to the attitude of the Soviet authorities should this government consider sending to Russia in the future an expert technical commission to study and report on the economic situation there."

It adds that there has been no question at any time of sending any commission to Russia, other than an economic commission of experts to "investigate and report."

Economic Facts Sought.

While state department officials declined to comment in further explanation of the purpose of the commission, it was interpreted in other official quarters as indicating a possible independent move by this government to prepare itself with first-hand information on the economic situation in Russia which would be useful in the event it was decided in the future to contribute to the restoration of that country.

At the department and elsewhere in diplomatic quarters, however, the assertion was made that the proposed commission was not intended to have negotiatory power and in no way was to be regarded as a preliminary step toward recognition of the Soviet government.

Britain to Scrap Six Ships

In accordance with the Washington naval agreement, the British admiralty has ordered six large capital ships scrapped. They are the battle cruisers Lion and Princess Royal, and the battleships Orion, Monarch, Conqueror and Erin, all among the most famous warships in the British navy.

'Fine and Dandy'

A friend of the Sproule Method of Home Treatment for Ear Troubles which you read about on page 6, says this about it, "I could not hear my watch tick, and my ears felt sometimes, as if there was water poured in them. Then again it was as if I would be near the lakeside where the waves were dashing; another time as if in a sawmill and in fact I could hear all sorts of noises, but now I am fine and dandy."

If you haven't sent for the free Treatment that is waiting for you, better do it Now! You may be as glad as this friend that you read about the Sproule Method at 43 Cornhill building, Boston, Mass.

U. S. Makes Profit on Newest Stamps

Stamp collectors have purchased 12,581 of the new "motorcycle" special delivery stamps at the Philatelic Stamp Agency of the government in Washington, said a report.

This means that Uncle Sam has received $1,258.10 for which he will not be required to perform any service, inasmuch as the stamps purchased by stamp "bugs" are used only to grace the pages of postage stamp albums. The money received for these stamps is clear profit to the government, outside of the actual cost of printing them.

Recently Assistant Postmaster General Glover cited the large sale of these stamps as an argument against criticism that the change in stamp design was an extravagance that should be foreborn during the wave of economy necessitated by heavy war debts. He pointed out that the total cost of designing the new stamp, making the dies and all other incidental expenses, amounted to $439.81. Thus, he said, the government has made a clear gain of $818.29 as result of issuing the new stamp.

MANY INCREASES TO POSTMASTERS

Receipts of 1921 in Score of Offices Boost Next Year's Pay.

Salaries of many first-class postmasters have been increased as a result of the computation of postal receipts for the year ended December 31, 1921, just completed by First Assistant Postmaster General Bartlett. Under the postal laws and regulations first-class postmaster salaries are fixed upon the receipts of the individual offices of the previous calendar year going into effect at the beginning of the regular fiscal year in July. These salary increases, therefore, are effective from the first of July and continue during the fiscal year of 1923 until the next computation of receipts is made.

Fort Wayne, Ind., scored the record during the year, the salary of its postmaster being raised from $5,000 to $6,000 as a result of increases in postoffice receipts amounting to more than $119,000. Long Island, N. Y., came second with a jump of $800 in the postmaster's salary from $4,200 to $5,000. Augusta, Me., showed such gains in receipts that the postmaster was rewarded an increase of salary from $4,500 to $5,000, beginning that month.

Postmasters in Lansing, Mich.; Charleston, W. Va.; Camden, N. J.; Fresno, Cal., and Lancaster, Pa., will receive salaries of $4,500 instead of $4,200. Pasadena, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii, and Lynchburg, Va., postmasters were increased from $4,000 to $4,200 while the postoffice at Jamaica, N. Y., made such a gain in its postal receipts that the salary of the postmaster went from $3,900 to $4,200. Increases in postmasters' salaries from $3,900 to $4,000 were ordered at Springfield, Mo.; Longbeach, Cal.; Decatur, Ill.; Greensboro, N. C.; Pueblo, Col.; Orange, N. J.; Bangor, Me.; Manchester, N. H.; Elizabeth, N. J.; York, Pa.; Bay City, Mich.; Lexington, Ky., and Hammond, Ind., from $3,800 to $3,900; at Jamestown, N. Y.; San Juan, P. R.; Asheville, N. C., and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and from $3,700 to $3,800 at Framington, Mass.; East St. Louis, Ill.; Winona, Minn.; Champaign, Ill., and Parkerburg, W. Va.

Ex-Kaiser's Stamp to Be Discarded

One of the last remaining symbols of the old regime in Germany will pass away with the withdrawal of all postage stamps of the familiar "Germania" type, Oct. 31.

This striking design, first adopted in 1900, played a measurable part in fostering the militarist movement that brought disaster upon the Fatherland.

The original of the mail-clad figure of Germania was Fraulein Anna Fuhring of the Imperial Opera, whose portrayal of the role so impressed the former kaiser that he ordered her likeness to be placed upon the new postage stamps of the Empire.

Since the establishment of the republic numerous protests have been lodged against the continuance of this design, and now that the new industrial series of stamps has been completed, instructions for its suppression have been issued.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

IT'S TOASTED

It's toasted. This one extra process gives a delightful quality that can not be duplicated

PLANS MEMORIAL FOR PERSHING

Legion Post of Tennessee Will Erect Stone at Former Home.

A shaft in memorial on the site of the home of General John J. Pershing's mother, in Blount county, Tenn., has been selected. The stone will weigh 8,000 pounds and will be hewed from Blount county marble. A fitting inscription will be cut into the stone. The stone will be erected at commemoration exercises which will be held Armistice Day, Nov. 11, on the farm of G. W. Shields, near Maryville, Tenn.

The shaft will be 10 feet high, three feet thick and four feet wide. The base of the shaft will be made from old stones gathered from the old Pershing home, which is a mass of debris.

The memorial committee of the Captain E. J. Jones, Maryville American legion post passed a resolution asking the state of Tennessee, through its historical society, to partcipate.

When General Pershing was in Knoxville to attend the celebration and dedication of the monument to the 117th infantry, formerly the old Third Tennessee National Guard regiment, he was presented photographs of the birthplace of his mother and of her marriage license, which had been discovered in the Blount county courthouse.

Goodyear Raincoat Free

We will send a handsome Rainproofed All-Weather Coat to one person in each locality who will show and recommend it to friends. Write today to The Goodyear Mfg. Co., 6327-R Goodyear Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Hay Fever? Sit in the Ice Box

The icebox as a hay fever cure was suggested at the annual gathering of the United States Hay Fever association in New Hampshire.

A member declared that a day spent in an icebox would prove an effectual cure for the disease. Another result probably would be cold feet, but it was not so stated.

SHORT ENDS OF WORLD NEWS

RAILROAD labor board denied the motion of W. Jett Lauck, labor statistician, that the board immediately define the principle of a "living wage" in the case of maintenance of way employes who are seeking increased minimum rates of pay.

Although other railway unions, including the four brotherhoods, are keeping "hands off" in the shopmen's strike, they nevertheless are coming to the aid of the striking crafts with money in considerable quantities.

Five men have been charged with murder, accused of wrecking the "million dollar" express on the Michigan Central railroad near Gary, Ind., on Aug. 20, when two of the train crew were killed.

All miners employed by the coal companies forming the Logan Coal Operators' association at Logan, W. Va., began to receive increased wages on Sept. 1.

Rioting broke out last week in Paris in connection with the strike called by Communists in support of the maritime strikers at Havre.

Three thousand employes of the Minnequa Steel plant of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co. at Pueblo, Colo., received a wage increase of a little more than 21 per cent on Sept. 1.

In the week ending August 19 American railroads reported over 800,000 cars of revenue freight loaded on their lines, 3,000 more than the previous week. Coal and merchandise shipments account for most of the increase.

Only 31 persons out of a total of 322 on board the Chilean steamship Itata were saved when the vessel sank recently off the Chilean coast near Coquimbo. With the rudder damaged by heavy seas the vessel was caught in a strong south gale.

End of the unauthorized walkout by trainmen on the Chicago & Alton and the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern railroads came last week when the strikers agreed to return to work.

HIRAM JOHNSON was renominated by the Republicans of California as candidate for the United States senate by a margin of at least 65,000 votes over C. C. Moore.

All of his children, including Mrs. Dorothy Caruso, widow of Enrico Caruso, were disinherited by the wil of the late Park Benjamin, filed for probate in New York. Anna Bolchi Benjamin, adopted daughter, was left $60,000; the residue of the estate going to the widow. Upon her death the principal will go to the adopted daughter.

Thomas F. Bayard of Wilmington won the Democratic nomination for United States senator from Delaware in the Democratic state convention, receiving 115 votes to 94 for Judge William H. Boyce.

On the fourth anniversary of its baptism in the Argonne the 35th division of the A. E. F. will meet in Wichita, Kan., in third annual reunion. This division went over the top in the Argonne drive on Sept. 26, 1918. The dates of the reunion are Sept. 25, 26 and 27.

Investment bankers and bond dealers in New York reported last week that there was a dearth of new bond financing in prospect.

Cole Blease, who kept South Carolina in the newspapers when he was governor of the state, has been nominated for governor by the Democrats.

Through her husband and his attorney, Mrs. Allan A. Ryan, wife of the broker who recently went into bankruptcy with liabilities of $18,000,000, assured Peter B. Olney, referee in bankruptcy, that she would not press her claim for $2,000,000 which Ryan is alleged to owe her for loans.

Nine men were killed and 17 injured last week by an explosion in Mine No. 4 of the Canadian Collieries, Dunsmuir, Ltd., at Cumberland, B. C.

The Japanese navy department has announced that only 16 members of the crew of the coast cruiser Niitaka, which sank off Saghalien in a typhon, had been saved.

AFTER investigation by the grand jury of the Herrin, Ill., massacre last June in which three union coal miners and 19 employes of the Southern Illinois Coal Co. were killed, the first indictment was returned against Otis Clark, president of a mine union local. Clark is charged with the murder of C. K. McDowell, superintendent of a strip mine.

Three men were arrested recently in Chicago in connection with an alleged plan to dynamite the Western express on the New York Central lines.

Twenty persons were reported injured in a rear-end collision between two Hudson tube trains last week.

Several persons drowned when a southbound Frisco train went into the river at Star Landing, 30 miles north of Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Roscoe Arbuckle, film comedian, who was banned from the screen by Will H. Hays, following his sensational trial in San Francisco in connection with the death of Virginia Rapp, will undergo a surgical operation immediately upon his arrival in Tokio, Japan.

Removal from office of one general chairman, three local chcirmen and eight officers of subordinate lodges of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen in California and Arizona as the result of the recent walkout which compelled the suspension of train service on several coast lines, was announced in Los Angeles by the vice president of the trainmen's brotherhood.

Members of the Big Five transportation brotherhoods have been cautioned by their union chiefs against becoming involved in the fight between the railroads and the shopmen.

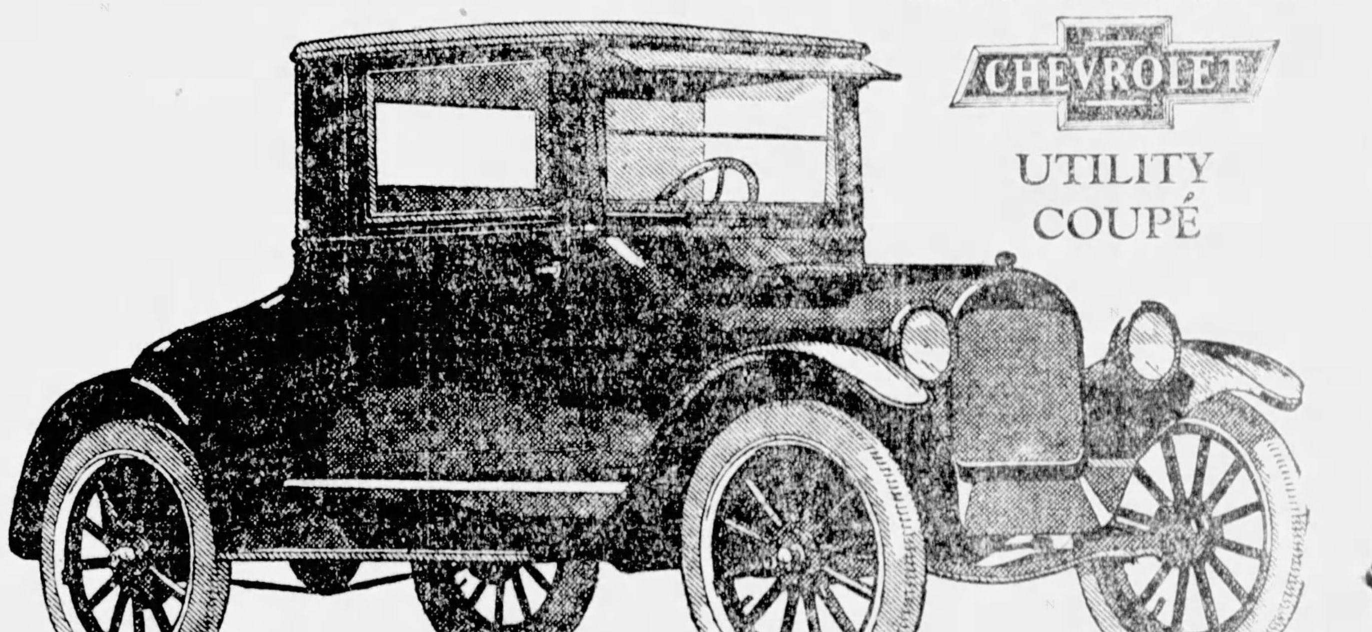
Food riots took place recently in the market at Neukeeln, a suburb of Berlin, in consequence of hourly increases in prices. A strong force of police dispersed the rioters.

A battle in Asia Minor was opened by the Turkish nationalist forces on the Greek lines last week.

For Economical Transportation

CHEVROLET

UTILITY COUPÉ



The Lowest Priced High Grade Closed Car

$680

f. o. b. Flint, Michigan

This is the car for the country.

No new model Chevrolet has ever met with such quick success with farmers. It is just what they have long wanted—a high-grade closed car at a surprisingly low price.

Like every other Chevrolet model it offers unmatchable VALUE.

The high-grade Fisher Body is practical as well as handsome. The extra large, heavy plate-glass windows afford clear vision on all four sides.

The mammoth rear compartment with locking cover contains 14 cu. ft. of space for luggage, packages, produce and merchandise of all kinds.

The upholstery is in gray whipcord—wide, comfortable, well-sprung seat and back—easily kept clean. Equipment includes standard three speed transmission, vacuum feed, cord tires.

BODY BY FISHER

The chassis is the Superior Chevrolet with that celebrated valve-in-head motor, which has been an important factor in giving us first place in sales of standard equipped automobiles.

No matter what car you own or think of buying, you owe it to yourself to see this all-weather Utility Coupé and COMPARE IT for value and low mileage costs.

Farmers know car value. That is why they are buying this model by the thousands.

Chevrolet Motor Company, Detroit, Michigan

Division of General Motors Corporation

World's Largest Manufacturer of Low Priced Fully Equipped Automobiles

5,000 Dealers and Service Stations Throughout the World

Applications will be Considered from High Grade Dealers in Territories not Adequately Covered

RURAL WELFARE

EDITED BY A. P. SANDLES

ONE HUNDRED YEARS— The Age of a Township

Three days of reunion. A whole week of visiting. Friends from far and near shaking hands. A country town dressed up. No railroad to make a noise. A home-coming. Tales of old days told and retold. Recalling those who sleep beneath the sod. Bygone days and bygone friends.

"No friends like old friends, and none so kind and true.
We greet them as we meet them, as roses greet the dew."

A township was 100 years old. It celebrated its centennial. The great-grandchildren of those who lived in that township a century ago helped to pay tribute to the pioneers who had done their work and passed on to the Great Beyond, from whose bourne no traveler ever returns to tell the story.

A three-day program. Music, song, story and pageant. Prattling babes and gray-haired grandmothers helped to swell the crowd and make a gay day in the old town. The boy and girl who had wandered away some 40 and 50 years ago came back to the spot that they still loved and had never forgotten. There were some judges, a senator or two, lawyers, preachers and merchants who came to mingle with the throng and crowd. When they went away they were in the bloom of youth and hope. They were in the afternoon and evening of life now.

It's a great journey from joyous boyhood, girlhood and childhood to the golden glow of a happy sunset, when life's work is nearly done. The recollections of a well spent life are God's reward for a righteous life.

Those who had left the old town and township as boys and girls had come back well along toward mature years. They came back as business men and women who had fought the battles of life and had won some compensation for toil and patience.

Rural Welfare editor accepted invitation to make the opening address on this happy occasion. We had pointed out the place where the first school and the first church was built. We heard the names of the first settlers. We were told the story of the courage of those who came to fell the trees, make a clearing, plant the seed and worship God.

The township was blessed with pioneers. Good homes stood as the monuments of long years of toil. Good schools had been provided. From a log house in the wilderness where reading, writing, arithmetic and spelling had been taught to a modern education where these common sense branches and many others are being tought, is a long journey and many taxpying periods.

This centennial celebration had wrought a stronger friendship among the home folks of that township. They were working together to make their home-coming week a big success. The boy, full of mischief, who had left the old town half a century ago, had come back with a white head and the folks were calling him Reverend. He had grown up and was helping to do chores and other things so as to make everything dove-tail and run smoothly.

Do you know how old your township is? Would you be willing to give some time and labor to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of your town and township? Is it not a duty that we owe to those present day living a possibility?

The children of this township entered into the spirit of this gay week of remembrance and reverance for the old-timers. The young folks learned a lot about the first settlers. They became familiar with the names of the pioneers who had organized the township and began to build a little unit of government.

Perhaps we spend too much time in learning something about the history of foreign countries and too little about the history of our own home. At our feet, and not in lands far away, we should worship and rejoice. Know our own town and township first. Do it now.

THE STREET CARNIVAL— Is a Disease That Spreads

"After our town had a week of street carnival there were 85 cases of loathsome disease treated by the doctors. These street carnivals are a disease that spreads. They are the worst cancer a town can be afflicted with."

This statement was made by a responsible party. Can it be true? If it is true, why should we invite a street carnival of gambling and prostitution to come to any town?

How long will we permit such a blight to visit our community? How far into the depths of hell and disease are we willing to go to let a few folks make a few paltry dollars and engage in immoral practices?

These carnivals send an advance agent into a town. The agent gets some lodge or social organization to be a big brother to the carnival and divide the profits that can be harvested by this traveling concern.

Can there be any profit to a disease? Is there anything in one of these carnivals that is not degrading and dangerous to health and to morals? Do we think it is wise to expose our sons and daughters to this immoral leprosy?

Is it any credit to a town to have officials who will license and give permission to these bunches of disease to hold carnivals in our communities? Farm folks are mightily interested in this question.

Why should any newspaper hesitate to denounce and damn this carnival of disease and carousal? Will a newspaper lower its flag and become a coward in order to get a few dollars for advertising space at the risk of community welfare and health?

Is it not time for real, red-blood Americans to stand up, talk loud and demand a house-cleaning and rid themselves of all this rot and sot stuff? How many good people would invite these bullies and belly dancers into their home? To hades with the rotten street carnival of crime and disease.

IN THE HOME COUNTY— Of Two Noted Citizens

Rural Welfare editor had the privilege of speaking in the home county of President Warren G. Harding one evening and in the home county of ex-Governor James M. Cox the next day.

In Marion, Ohio, we addressed a big Chautauqua audience. In Montgomery county, near Dayton, Ohio, we spoke to farmers and town folks. It is interesting to note the remarks one may hear when mixing with the home folks and neighbors of these two much talked of men.

Harding in the White House and Mr. Cox sight-seeing in Europe and calling on the pope in Rome and being blessed by this all-powerful head of the Catholic church.

Some Marion citizens may quietly think that Mr. Harding ought to give a little more recognition to his old neighbors than he does. However the big majority realize that the President is already chided by those who live in other states for having appointed too many Ohioans to office.

Marion is mighty proud to be the home of the first citizen and the first lady of the land. Many folks in the home county and city of Mr. Cox are of the opinion that he will win the big prize in 1924.

GOOD EARS OF CORN— Pull the Suckers

How many Rural Welfare readers have ever had the backache from pulling suckers off the corn? We have done this many a day. It was always a long day when we had this task to do. Dinner time was mighty slow in coming. We used to think the bell would never ring calling us to our noonday meal and rest.

Suckers are parasites. They have no roots of their own. They live off the mother stalk. It sucks its food from the real stalk. This food ought to go to build up a good ear of corn. Too many suckers mean poor ears. Centuries ago corn was really grass. These suckers are really the old trade-mark of what corn used to be when as grass it stooled out.

How many sucker habits do we and our children have that prevents full growth and development of our mind and body? Should we not do something to kill off these sucker habits, if we have them, the same as we pluck the suckers from our corn field? Think it over.

OUT OF A JOB— The Miner and Shop Man

We stood on a city street corner. A man and his wife walked by. The wife had tears in her eyes. The man was sullen. He was a striker. He was out of a job. He was willing to work, but orders were orders and he had quit with the bunch. The wife and children were needy. He had not the cash to make them glad.

A farmer and his wife drove by in an automobile. Crops had not been up to the average. Prices were below the average. He was a little short on cash but he had credit and he had a job. Nobody was hungry in that farm home. Nobody mad or sullen. Nobody crying.

Nobody giving orders to that farmer. There's a big difference between being dependent and independent. In these days of strike and strife, the old farm seems to shine brighter and brighter, even though the farmer is not making bags of gold out of his soil and toil.

Oft times the other fellow's misfortune brings home to us a realization of our own good luck and blessings. We should think and speak oftener of our good fortune and less of our ills. Do it now. Be a farmer and always have a job and a meal ticket.

THE RETIRED WOMAN— Has Earned Her Vacation

How many farm women look forward to a regular rest and vacation each year? Many folks fully believe that they must have this annual rest and a few weeks' recreation.

We found a lady who said she was retired. We have often heard of retired farmers. This usually means a man. Has a women the right to retire and enjoy the eveing of life as well as her husband or a man?

A man may quit farming, but his wife usually stays on the job at housekeeping just the same. But she may not have the cows to milk and a lot of other chores she did on the farm, but there is always work to keep a house in order.

Some retired farmers get the habit of gadding about. The wives ought to do the same thing. The pair should go fifty-fifty in this retired life game.

The average farm woman has had a lot of problems to solve and to worry about. Just this very fact makes a home and a family circle possible. She has to have more patience and perseverance to keep all details of a household dove-tailed together.

If any women has a right to retire and enjoy the afternoon and the evening of life it is a farm woman. Day in day out she has toiled for others. She has earned repose and a vaction which she should have and enjoy before her funeral is published in the home paper.

THE BALL AND BAT— Hit Funerals and Chautauqua

"What do we care for funerals, church or chautauquas? We get the crowd at the ball game on Sunday or any other day of the week."

This statement was made to Rural Welfare editor by an expert baseball pitcher, who makes from $25 to $50 every Sunday in a game. He makes about that sum in wages the other six days of the week at regular work.

This pitcher lives in a city and pitches ball for a country town team. He also stated that the ball game gets the crowd in the daytime and the picture show gets them in the evening. What's the use of making too much fuss about a corpse, anyhow?

Sunday is a big commercial day. It's the big money maker for a lot of the smart set who can make more dollars Sunday than those who patronize them the rest of the week.

Sunday is the biggest gasoline sales day. Do we ever stop to think how far we have wandered away from the old-time customs and habits of our parents and grandparents? Are we going in the right way?

Can we afford to neglect church, funerals and chautauquas for the lighter vein of life on the Sabbath? Shall we permit these Sunday merchants to prosper and flourish and make a noise on Sunday at the expense of neglect for religious ways of observing the day of rest? Where is the power of the preacher and the teacher?

We may be wrong in our conclusions, but our own notion is that our teachers have become liberalized and do not teach either by word of mouth or by example the reverence we ought to have for the seventh day of the week.

The preacher will be less effective if he is not supported by the right training of young people in the school room. It is a sad state of affairs when we are willing to neglect funerals and our duty to the dead for the lighter vein of ball and movie.

COUNTING THE VOTES— Sorting Sheep From Goats

The political boss knows where to roost. He wants control of the election machinery. As a rule he has it. If he can pick his own kind of folks to count and certify the ballots he feels more sure that he will get the results he wants and his pets nominated and elected.

In Ohio, this year, there has gone up a cry of crookedness at the polls. Several candidates for high office say they were not given credit for the votes they feel sure they received from the voter.

In the big cities of Ohio the long time boss is on the election board. The law provides that the party committee shall select the men to serve on the election board. Republican committee picks two members and the Democratic county committee picks two.

Under this plan the boss picks the committee. The committee picks the boss for the election board. When candidates ask to have a friend to inspect the count of votes, the boss refuses the request and tells the candidate to go to.

The two party bosses are often found working together secretly and sometimes openly, especially in the primary election. This helps them to pick the candidate each boss wants on the ticket. They may fight on the square in November, but there is grave suspicion that the votes are juggled in the primary election, especially in the larger cities of many of our states.

In Ohio, at the 1922 primary several candidates for state offices asked to have inspectors present when the vote was counted. They were refused this privilege. After the election some candidates got few or no votes in some precincts, yet they had friends willing to make oath that they cast their vote for said candidates.

We know of no good reason why election officers should refuse any candidate the right to have an inspector present. The very refusal has a strong tendency to arouse suspicion.

The rural folks may think, at first glance, that they are not interested in this question of honest count of votes in the city. The farmer is as much interested as any person in the world.

In many elections questions are at issue in which the city seems to be voting one way and the rural districts another way. These issues are often of vital interest to the farmer and every other good citizen and a square and honest count of votes ought to be insured.

For instance, before prohibition carried, Ohio voted on the wet and dry question several times. In some of the wet centers, where the wet boss had full control, there would be almost no votes counted for the dry cause, when it was well known that there were many dry voters in those precincts. Ohio voted dry long before she was counted dry. The country counties had to pile up the dry vote so high that the big towns could not find enough living voters and tombstones to win for the wets.

Every good citizen ought to get a promise from every candidate for the state legislature to insist upon the pasage of some law that will break the strangle hold of the rotten political boss on the election machinery. There ought to be a law which will insure an honest count of votes if the army and navy must be called out to insure a square deal.

The political boss will fight this proposal to the last ditch. He knows that the farmers are getting organized and that the boss is more unpopular today than ever before.

The political boss is roosting on the election board or has his true and tried friends who will take orders there. He has a perpetual motion machine that keeps him in office. The party committee appoints him on the election board. He appoints the party committee. It is a sure game. He can't lose. The election board members ought to be elected and not appointed or recommended by the boss.

Mr. and Mrs. Farmer, there is no greater safeguard for this country to have than to know that your vote is counted exactly as you mark your ticket and not counted as the boss sees fit to count it. The honest city voter will often vote the same as you do and he and she will agree with you on an honest count. Reform our election system.

The great objection the boss has to the use of voting machines is that the machine is honest and will not lie. It counts and registers the vote and locks is up. Every rotten political boss in America is against the voting machine. If you want clean politics help to clean house. Start on the election machinery first. Help the big city to break the strangle hold of the boss who is getting rich, yet he toils not, neither does he spin. Do it now.

WASHING AND IRONING— Patching and Mending

"How many of you good housewives here today have your week's washing and ironing done for this week?" Practically all hands up by the ladies in the crowd.

"How many of you housewives have some patching and mending of clothes to do before the end of the week?" Nearly all the same hands went up.

"How many men here have their week's work as nearly done as these wives have theirs?" Not half as many hands went up as the ladies put up. The men admitted that they had a lot of work ahead and undone. The day of the picnic was Thursday.

Is this the rule for the wife to keep up with her work better than her husband does? A wife's work is more routine and regular than that of the husband.

What kind of home would it be if the wife did not keep up her regular work? This is especially true of the farm wife. In town and city the laundry does the work for many homes. In some places the farm wife gets a part of her weekly wash to the laundry. The old-time wash and iron job is real work and many good wives would live longer and enjoy better health if this task could be made easier.

The electric washer in the show window of the store is always something to attract the attention of the wife. She can see one of these machines farther than her husband can. In a few instances we have known husbands who insist that the wife must have one of these machines while the wife does not want to go in debt. She is a willing worker and is often the tightwad of the family. But she is pure gold with all her faults. We like her. But she ought to have her load lightened. Do it now.

THE ALL-WOOL CLOTH— Farm Bureau Excursion Rates

Shorten the distance between producer and consumer. Give the farmer more for his crop and the consumer more for his dollar. This is an age-old wish. Will it ever be gratified? Can the middleman be abolished?

General complaint goes up that pure wool cloth is not used in the clothes we buy at the tailor shop or in the ready-made clothing store. Too much shoddy and sham stuff are used. We pay the price of pure wool cloth and get a make-believe substitute.

Here is a story that will interest Blade readers. The Michigan state farm bureau is making pure wool cloth. A man can easily save from $10 to $25 on a suit of clothes. No shoddy. No sham. Pure wool at half the price you would pay elsewhere.

A good overcoat for half the money usually charged. You can get the suit or the overcoat, or both, through the state farm bureau, or you can get the pure cloth and have your own tailor make up your clothes as you like.

By making pure wool cloth the price of wool is boosted and the price of woolens is lowered. Students of the Michigan State university and business men who are members of city chambers of commerce come on the sly to farm bureau agents and ask for either cloth or clothes from the state farm bureau factory or mills.

Rural Welfare editor was in the office of a county agent in the state of Michigan. He had samples on cardboard, the same as you will be shown in a first-class tailor shop. All colors and quality. The price is marked in plain figures. This price is what you pay for pure wool cloth or clothes at the farmer woolen mills.

A farmer can save more money on one suit of clothes and make more money on one crop of wool through this farm bureau co-operation than the farm bureau will cost him in two or three years. The Michigan farm folk are making a straight line from producer to consumer. Anybody can buy from this farm woolen factory. Town folks like this short-cut game.

"Those terrible Ear Noises have stopped," is what letter after letter is saying. You remember that some time ago Treatments for Head Noises were offered Free to The Blade readers. ... of that offer, saw the Method ... under its care. What a picture of suffering ... to mind. But if you have ... are the one to appreciate ... in the words "My Head ..." and these are the ... the mail brings Specialist ... gratitude of many people ... the Sproule Method has been ... this introductory offer is made

4-Day Treatment Free

... that to show you, right in ... the many advantages of ... have a four-day treatment ... just writing for it. Think ... mean to no longer suffer with ... the whistling—the es... the hum of insects — the ... weary catalogue of sounds. ... your hearing is beginning to ... it has or not, you know ... that it may go, and ... warns you in unmistakable ... you have Head Noises, sooner ... may be deaf.

... opportunity. Send for one of ... Treatments and see the Method ... so much for hundreds of ... Ear troubles. Just drop Specialist ... a note or a post-card ... name and address.

... talk is for YOU. Perhaps ... neglecting your case from ... it will get well of itself. ... this small effort. Send for one ... Treatments. It won't cost you ... this new treatment and the ... has rid many, many people of Head Noises.

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Christians for the Crisis

The International Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 10 Is "Teaching the Law of God"— Nehemiah 8:1-18.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

ALL the long line of European international conferences have failed to find a way out for a bewildered and imperiled world. Statescraft is as bankrupt as the Central European treasuries. All sorts of social and political quacks are having their day; and, in the circumstances, one remedy appears as reasonable as another, from black reaction to red radicalism. About all the highest offcials of the Old World seem capable of doing is to throw up their hands helplessly and call across the Atlantic for some kind of magic and mighty succor that will transcend all laws of economics and statecraft. Not for centuries has the outlook for organized humanity been darker.

All the while the remedy lies ready to hand, too near and familiar and simple to be recognized as the only cure. It has been applied time and again throughout the centuries, even as in the long ago of which the present Sunday school lesson tells; and it has never failed. It was really the force that ended the war, and its abandonment disrupted the peace. For when the Allied nations agreed upon a set of fundamental principles that were a mirroring of the principles of righteousness taught in the Scriptures, they won such a moral re-enforcement from the whole world as made them irresistible. A plain, old-fashioned determination to follow the clear teachings of the law of God leagued the Allies, for the time with the hosts of heaven that rule the earth.

One Statesman's Method.

Over and over again, in tireless reiteration, this plain truth needs to be hurled at the heads of the world's bungling politicians, who have almost shipwrecked civilization. Things will never get right until nations and men do right. New international laws for the selfish advantage of certain nations and groups of nations can breed only further woe for the world so long as they run counter to the explicit law of the living God. The sooner we waken up to a realization that only "righteousness exalteth a nation" the earlier will be humanity's emergence from its present wilderness of suffering and fear and hatred. Upon London, Paris, Rome, Geneva, Moscow, Washington and Ottawa should be directed a ceaseless stream of pressure from concerned and clear-seeing persons, to the end that the only goal of national and international policy may be sheer and fearless doing of what is right.

Of course, some of the modern diplomats would be rather affronted to be told that they are not so wise as a certain high official of the ancient Persian court, Nehemiah the Jew, who did a big bit of reconstruction, from motives of the highest idealism, and then made it sure and successful by drilling into the people the words of the Divine Law. He co-operated with the leaders of religion to set the people right in their personal and social relationships and in their attitude toward Jehovah.

After the devastated region of Jerusalem had been rebuilt, and before ever the economic and political and civic machinery were functioning properly, Nehemiah and Ezra—two truly great statesmen—gathered the people together to learn the Law that they had forgotten. Then, as now and ever, neglect of the revealed word of God results in spiritual deadness, personal moral decline and social injustice. The revival that would do most for this sinful old world would be a revival of Bible study among the people. That is why many sane men of affairs are eagerly supporting the proposition to increase the membership and efficiency of the Sunday schools; for they build the Bible into the structure of character.

Christians for the Crisis.

All over the world may now be found Christians of various names—Protestant, Roman Catholics. Greek Orthodox, Gregorian, Coptic, Nestorian, etc. They number more than half a billion persons, or a third of the globe's population. All have in common the same Scriptures. All profess allegiance to the same Law that Ezra read to the Jews of Jerusalem through one long morning. All stress the same moral and social obligations. All are trying to guide men into loyal, loving relations with the Heavenly Father. These Christians comprise the nations which possess the world's leadership in all branches of life. They can determine the course of history—if they will but stress that which is their one sacred trust, the inspired word that makes life over.

Translating Nehemiah's situation into our own day, is it not clear, even to the most casual and unspiritual reader, that Christians are called to meet the crisis by the undoubted Christian measure? Some good persons think we must create new organizations to deal with present conditions. They are wrong, and merely taking temporary refuge in futile expedients. The way out is the old, old way, clearly marked throughout the ages, of simple obedience to those laws of God which are undebatable. Clever and maneuvering statescraft is impotent; only the bed-rock of the unquestioned simplicities of the Christian religion will suffice. Once let the world listen to the "Thus saith the Lord" and the path to peace and prosperity will plainly appear.

Christians for this crisis must be men and women who believe in God and in the word of God. That portion of the world which prides itself upon being "intellectual" is going mad over mind-worship. Clever theories follow one another in quick succession as the vogue of the day; rationalism is pregnant. But it was German "kultur," with its exaltation of the "super-brain," that precipitated the world cataclysm. Now we need, as a counteracting and remedial force, a return to the Law of the Lord; and we need it just as truly as the Jews of Jerusalem did in Nehemiah's day. The portals of the gates of deliverance are the pages of the Book.

Only the wilfully blind fail to see that there is a unique power in the Christian Scriptures which has wielded greater influence upon the race than any invention. In his book, "Making Good in Business," Roger Babson reminds us that "It was the demand for the Bible which developed the printing industry, as the Bible was the first book of any importance set with movable type. Statistics show that the same thing is true of the arts and sciences. The great paintings were not executed for commercial purposes, as is much of the art of today, but rather to spread the gospel of the Scriptures and the writings of its teachers. The Renaissance was due to the fact that the people of Europe were on fire with the ideals of Christianity and a desire to be of service. Agriculture, chemistry, mathematics and nearly all of the arts and sciences were developed within the walls of some monastry by monks fired with the spirit of Jesus.

The Real "Higher Law."

Anybody who is able to put two and two together and who reads the newspapers must be alarmed at the anarchial trend of the times. Lawlessness has as many heads as the hydra. Abroad, political assassination has become almost a vogue; government by vendetta threatens to supplant the sway of the orderly processes of justice. There never before was such an orgy of lawlessness in North America, not even in the formative days of the new West. The social sanctities have been violated — as witness the growth of divorce—as ruthlessly as the revenue regulations and the criminal code. There is not a thoughtful man or woman anywhere who is not concerned over prevalent disregard for the law of the land.

Important as is the law of the land the Law of the Lord is more important. A dangerous phrase, "the higher law" has come into fashion to cloak lawlessness; the only "higher law" is the law that comes down from above, and is in consonance with the laws of civilization, because it is their source. Nehemiah gripped the whole case by its handle when he seized upon a revival of God's word as the one central need of a disorganized and lawless time, wherein social injustice had kept pace with religious laxity and general unhappiness. Usury, oppression of the poor, mixed marriages, Sabbath desecration, decline of patriotism and national institutions all had followed in the wake of disregard of the divine revelation. When the law of God is set aside, than all standards become askew.

When the Law was restored to the nation, a wave of mixed repentance and rejoicing swept over the Jews. Things were changed for the better in all aspects. Solidarity came to the people, and good will. Social abuses were wiped out. Class injustices disappeared. Enthusiasm for the noblest national purposes was enkindled. Peace and happiness and a sense of safety came to the people for "the joy of the Lord" was their "stronghold." As the Psalmest sang:

"Thou wilt make them drink of the river of the pleasure.
For with Thee is the fountain of life;
In Try light shall we see light."

Christians for this crisis are fashioned on the Nehemiah and Ezra model; they apply the Law of the Lord to the life of the land. There is no other starightedge for the rectification of the world's present inequalities like the old Book that is still so new that the times have but to catch up to it to be made right. "Wherewithal shall a young man" —or a whole world—"cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word."

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FARM WORKERS WILL CONFER

Call October Meeting of Ohio Agricultural Agents and County Leaders.

All county agricultural agents, county home demonstration agents and county club leaders in Ohio have been called to Columbus for three days of the third week in October.

There, in conference rooms at the Ohio State university, from which institution agricultural extension work in Ohio is directed through 84 county offices, field workers of the service will meet the force of state extension specialists and leaders of the work from Washington.

Definition of the rural community as a region of common interests wherein men, women and children can be brought under community organization to work out their own problems—this is to be the keynote of the third annual conference of Ohio extension workers, according to the tentative program sent out to the field force today by H. C. Ramsower, head of the state service.

October 18, the opening day of the conference, will be given to discussion of the local program of farm bureau extension work, such as is now under way in more than 1,000 rural townships of Ohio. M. D. Lincoln, secretary of the Ohio Farm Bureau federation, and Harry Caton, master of the State Grange, will be the leading speakers on this day's program.

Leading parts in Thursday's and Friday's discussion is to be assumed by Dr. H. C. Taylor, chief of the department of agricultural economics, United States Department of Agriculture; by C. J. Galpin, specialist in rural life problems, of the same office, and by A. B. Graham, also of Washington.

WIRELESS FUNERAL FOR SAILOR HELD

There have been many stories of the strange uses to which wireless communication has been put on the high seas, but the Cunard Liner Carmania brought in a new one on her arrival in Liverpool from New York. While off the Irish coast the liner's operator picked up a message asking that the ritual for burial at sea be sent in full. The strange request came from the Canadian government steamer, Canadian Trooper, whose captain found he had no prayer book when confronted with the necessity of burying one of the firemen at sea. The Carmania supplied his need.

RUSSIANS ABLE TO FEED SELVES

Help of Other Nations Not Necessary After Year's Harvest.

Soviet Russian leaders are advancing reasons, easily understandable within Russia, but probably difficult of comprehension abroad, as to why they believe Russia, after the coming harvest, can get along and show economic improvement without the aid of foreign governments.

They make no secret that industrially the country can show little life without huge foreign credits, but they say Russia is primarily an agricultural country and requirements of the Russian peasant probably are smaller than those of any other people except the Chinese or Hindus. Peasants comprise at least 70 per cent of the population.

An American might consider it a terrible condition were someone to tell him 50,000,000 Russian people had no shoes. The Russian, familiar with his own country, would shrug his shoulders and say, "What of it?" He would remark that at least 50,000,000 Russians never had shoes and probably would not know what to do with them if they did. Peasants go barefoot in Summer, use homemade stray sandals in Autumn and felt boots of village manufacture in Winter.

It is similar with most articles of wear and household use which Americans consider essential to comfort. If the Russian peasant has plenty to eat—and above all other things he prefers black bread—and if he has a few rags to cover him and a hut to shelter him he is as well off as he was before the war.

It was only in late years under the monarchy that the growth of manufacturing within Russia was seriously encouraged. The Soviet regime, whose supporters were mostly among factory workers in the cities, has desired to increase industry probably even more than the old regime, but, due to civil war and destruction, industry is in a worse state than ever before. If foreign capital comes in to any great extent the government expects to recreate industry, but lacking this it considers Russia can get along as an agricultural country until, either from within itself or with foreign assistance, it can become industrial.

As civil war is over and the harvest promises to be better than any since the war Soviet leaders contend the peasant and the city workmen will have more food than they have had for years and that the worst period is behind them. For this reason the attitude of Russian diplomats at Genoa and The Hague was firmer than the Western world, accustomed to thinking of economic ruin in the sense it would affect their countries, had believed possible.

SELECT SEED CORN EARLY

Root Rot Necessitates Picking Seed From Standing Stalks This Fall.

Corn root rot is appearing again in the ripening corn fields of Ohio, particularly in the northern and central counties. Stalks which show up prematurely dead and dry, and with broken shanks and chaffy ears, are signs of the trouble, say corn specialists of the Ohio State University.

The disease, they remark, appears to be carried over in the seed, and the main control measure is careful seed selection from the standing stalk. The trouble is far easier to identify when the ear is viewed in connection with the whole stalk, than after the corn has been husked and the grain alone can be examined.

Additional reason for the early Fall selection of seed corn this year lies, these scientists declare, in a late season that will probably give the first cold weather chance to freeze the germs of exposed corn. After corn is somewhat dried out, it can stand low temperatures, but when it is slow in maturing, as is the case this Fall, early freezes catch it wet and ruin it for seed.

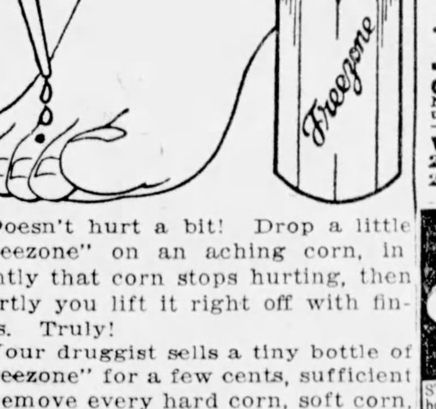
The college workers, therefore, are urging early seed selection from fields of ripening corn both as a means of avoiding root rot in next year's crop and in order that farmers may get their seed selected and dried out before cold weather can get at it.

Chinese Arsenal Destroyed

Workmen who sought by mob action to enforce their demand that the military governor of the province of Hupeh resign in favor of the civil governor appointed by President Li Yuan Hung, have destroyed China's chief arsenal located at Wu Chang. Buildings of the arsenal were set afire and the machinery blown up. Troops sent by the governor killed several of the workers. The officers in charge of the arsenal closed it when the attack started.

CORNS

Lift Off with Fingers



Doesn't hurt a bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers. Truly!

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

—Advertisement

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Mary T. Goldman's Hair Color Restorer is a clear, colorless liquid, clean as water. It leaves your hair clean, soft and fluffy—nothing to wash or rub off. No interference with shampooing—wave and dress as usual.

Easy to apply—results sure and certain — no streaking or discoloration, restored hair perfectly natural in all lights. Accept free trial offer.

Mail the coupon today for a trial bottle and test as directed on a single lock. Then when you know you take no risk in the use of this scientific laboratory preparation, get a full size bottle from your druggist or direct from me.

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Mary T. Goldman, 1649 Goldman Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
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REPORTS GERMAN INDUSTRY ACTIVE

General Says Salaried Class Is Marked Down on Rhine.

Giving his general impression of conditions in Germany, Major General Harbord, deputy chief of staq, said on his return from Europe that, while the depressed value of the mark worked hardships on the German salaried classes, there appeared to be great activity in all industrial enterprises with manufacturers able to employ cheap labor.

Never before, he said, had he seen as much traffic on a river as there is today on the Rhine. The railroads also were reported to be operating in an excellent manner.

There is a growing tendency towards Socialism throughout Germany, General Harbord said, adding that he was told that the German government was approaching a point where it eventually would control even the homes of the people. The general said that already the government regulated the number of persons entitled to residence in a house.

Shortage of coal will be felt this Winter in Germany, General Harbord continued, after predicting that bread also would command higher prices.

Referring to the American army of occupation, General Harbord said conditions in the area occupied by Major General Allen's command were excellent, the soldiers being well treated by the natives.

PLANS NEW DEVICE TO GUIDE AIRPLANES

The roar of an airplane's engine is to be used to guide the machine to an airdrome during foggy weather.

This is the basis of a new invention wherein an apparatus is used which detects sound waves and shows the direction from which they are coming.

With the help of this invention it is said the controller in the airdrome will be able to give the pilot of an airplane in cloud or mist exact directions.

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Nature's Way of Warning

you that your blood is impure.

Boils are unnatural and offensive! Don't take a chance that all your blood impurities will force their way through the skin.

Take S. S. S. and watch your skin clear up and your blood made rich and pure.

The power of S. S. S. is an acknowledged fact. Right off, it clears the skin of boils, pimples, blotches, acne, eczema, rash and other skin eruptions—and does it thoroughly.

Mr. V. D. Schaff, 557 15th St., Washington, D. C., writes: "I tried for years to get relief from a bad case of boils. Everything failed until I took S. S. S. I am now absolutely cured, and it was S. S. S. that did it."

Any good druggist can supply you with S. S. S.

S.S.S. makes you feel like yourself again

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TREATMENT sent any sufferer by mail on FREE trial. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Write today. W. K. STERLINE, 631 Ohio Ave., SIDNEY, OHIO

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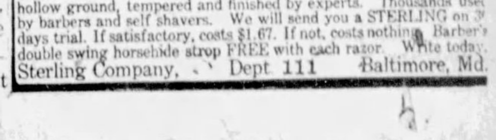

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STERLING razors are hand forged from special cutlery steel hollow ground, tempered and finished by experts. Thousands used by barbers and self shavers. We will send you a STERLING on 30 days trial. If satisfactory, costs $1.67. If not, costs nothing. Barber's double swing horsehide strop FREE with each razor. Write today. Sterling Company, Dept 111 Baltimore, Md.

TOLEDO BLADE

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

D. R. Locke's (Nasby's) Newspaper

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
One year, postage prepaid........75c

Entered as second-class matter at the postoffice at Toledo, Ohio, under the act of 1918.

Read the Advertising

We will not, knowingly, accept advertising from a dishonest concern. Our readers are our friends and an advertisement is an introduction of the advertiser into the homes of our friends.

We will not, knowingly, introduce a dishonest advertiser into your TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE and guarantee his honesty any more than you would knowingly introduce a dishonest person to your bank and guarantee his note.

When you answer an advertisement, refer to The Weekly Blade.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1922

Government by the people, not by a minority of the people.

A financier is a man who can fail for twenty or thirty million dollars.

Nature never contracted to fill a swell head with brains.

Lima Beane says the thing to do is to keep a permanent wave in the Red, White and Blue.

Railroad executives are finding it rather difficult to put salt on the tail of public opinion.

All of us have narrow escapes, if we count the things we worry about that never happen.

There is no more argument in a bomb than in a radical speech.

Jimmy Cox should not forget the people of this country were never nearer being unaimious than when they defeated him.

Money talks but the German mark makes a noise like a hairnet.

Statisticians say the average man speaks eleven millions words a year. They are still counting the number of words the average woman speaks in a year.

There is a sermon in every stone the flivver hits.

Members of the American Bar association have come out strongly for respect for law. Which is all right and expected, of course, but how some of them do wilt their collars in perspiring efforts to have guilty clients set at liberty.

As a career, grasswidowhood doesn't seem to be wholly satisfying.

Republicans everywhere will have to work pretty hard this year. Jimmy Cox will not be on the opposition ticket to help them.

Cancellation of Europe's debts would put her $11,000,000,000 nearer the next war.

The loafer thinks the thing to do is to let somebody else do it.

Motoring isn't a matter of miles. It's a question of how many detours between two given points on the map.

When a woman declares that all men are alike she doesn't stop to reflect that it may be her fault.

For train wreckers the knot of the rope should be adjusted just below the left ear.

One thing the matter with this well-know country is that too many men don't think they are getting along well unless they make a million dollars a year.

We like human nature, even if it does cause all the trouble in the world.

This country is now in need of a hundred million people who can't feel any other way than that everything that happens is for the best in the long run.

Don't believe we would care to walk around in a land literally flowing with milk and honey. It would be stickier than oiled streets.

Hope spring eternal, in which it differs from the Ford.

Eyebrows are no longer plucked, but not because the girls have more sense. Fashion has decided to let eyebrows go to seed.

Fashion goes to one extreme and then rebounds to the other. It looks like a game but in reality is a well-planned system of extorting money from the well-known sex that would rather be dead than out of style.

Sometimes, when we let well enough alone, well enough won't let us alone.

"Real milk is said to be found in the cow tree of South America." Woodman, spare that tree, touch not a single bow; in youth it succored me—let no sucker touch it now.

Twenty or thirty years represents the difference between a dimple and a wrinkle.

Of course, there are drivers who can beat the train to the crossing, but only when they have a good start.

Conscience may let a fellow sleep all night and still be on hand when he wakes up in the morning.

Some folks act as if God expected them to do impossible things.

Villa is now riding in an automobile and we suppose he still wears spurs and prods the sides of the critter during moments of abstraction.

The keynote for Sunday is a honk.

Every season the clothing makers tell how comical they are going to make men look in the latest styles but few turn out to be as foolish as the makers hope.

It is not a good plan to base one's hopes of happiness on the immorality of others.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says the woodpile helped to form character in boys. If he has reference to a former day he should not overlook the virtues of the grindstone. There was a time when a boy could do a good turn every day.

They now have a substance in market that will make a non-jelling fruit jell. Saw a woman the other day who must have been eating the stuff.

A Definite Document

In contrast with the platitudes and plain bunk of which political party platforms too often consist, the platform adopted by Ohio Republicans at their convention in Columbus, is concise and precise.

Issues are defined clearly and bravely. The committee on resolutions was aggressive rather than evasive or apologetic. Anyone who can read good Bible English can understand exactly what the platform means.

It endorses the administration of President Harding and drives home the reasons like red-hot rivets under a pneumatic hammer. Here they are:

The nation's budget balanced.
Seven hundred and fifty million dollars saved annually.
The yearly tax bill reduced eight hundred and thirty-five millions.
Public debt reduced two billion, nine hundred and fifty-three million dollars.
Wasteful floating debt funded at saving of thirty million dollars a year.
Liberty bonds advanced from 15 per cent discount to a premium.
Commercial credit expanding.
Industry revived and unemployment passing.

In equally positive manner the party policy of protecting American labor, congress is commended for its effort to make scientific revision of the tariff in the interest of the stabilization of industry.

A long progressive step is taken in the resolution commending enactment of further child labor legislation in Ohio and recommendation of an amendment to the federal constitution which will authorize similar protective legislation for the nation. The effect of this would be to bring in line for the protection of children those Southern states which still insist upon capitalizing the health and vitality of their little ones in industry. In this connection also a survey is recommended of the needs and compensation of working women.

The party is pledged also by its platform to a continuing good roads policy; to tax reform and relief for local taxing districts; to a program of law enforcement; to the St. Lawrence river deep water ways project; to the federal anti-lyinching bill; to support of federal legislation on the proposed department of education and public welfare; to continuation of the state's policy of economical and centralized government; to legislation to protect society against the menace of the feeble minded.

The platform provisions, when carried out, will—and must—result in improved conditions, not for just one class or section, but for all the people.

Every plank put into the platform is selected, seasoned, sound material. It will be better after election than it is now.

Ahead of His Times

When Gladstone introduced his Irish home rule bill in 1886 he was denounced as senile, his work as that "of an old man in a hurry." His close friend, John Bright, deserted him. The Conservative party opposed it unanimously. Liberalals withdrew from their party and went over to the Conservatives. This loss was between one-third and one-fourth. The bill was beaten. Gladstone appealed to the country, the country voted it down by a great majority. The history is worth recalling because England that repudiated Gladstone and resorted to profanity to express her contempt of Gladstone now wishes heartily she had supported him. Not many things are more tragic than a statesman ahead of his times.

Adjustments

The period between the time of James Watt and 1922 differs far more from that of Watt than did his time from that of Plato.

Watt asked for his first patents on the steam engine in 1769. About twelve years later his invention began to be used in cotton and woolen mills. He died in 1819. Up to about 1781, man depended upon four motive powers. One was that of his own muscles. A second was supplied by domestic animals. The winds were a third source of power and falling water was another. Manual and animal power were limited, were slow and judged by production, expensive. The winds were variable and uncertain. Water could not always be impounded in quantities to keep the wheels turning during the dry season and it frequently happened that in a season of flood the small and none too strong dams were carried away.

Watt's invention transformed the world. It brought about manufacture upon a huge scale. It created industrial nations. It led to a new and swift transportation upon land and sea. As mechanics and commerce were altered so were altered also the social and political order of the human race. Since the day of Watt humanity has been making over its place of living, making over its means of livelihood, transforming its way and manner and habit of living. H. G. Wells says that politically the steam engine proved to be a nuisance in Europe in that it made the small nations of that continent, small in point of area, crowd one another, quarrel with one another at border lines, strive to absorb and conquer their neighbors.

We can consider the period between 1781 and 1922 as one of continual endeavors at adjustment. And since electricity is supplementing steam, the internal combustion engine is supplying the means of travel to thousands and millions who could not travel before and aerial transport is opening up a field of endeavor and imagination. Since these forces are challenging steam as a motive power we must expect the next century to be one of adjustment also.

Some of the adjustments already made we know to have been painful, terribly costly, tragic for their bloodshed and misery. It does not follow that the days before mankind must be as steeped in woe. Man at least has learned the price of war and destruction and poverty. He has glimpsed the means of conciliation and realized its worth. It may well be that out of these centuries of rapid invention, and the adjustments invention completes, a science of social and political transformation will develop. Necessity now, as ever, is the mother of ingenuity.

What Necessity Does

Sweden is a country with an area considerably larger than that of California with a population somewhat less than that of New York city. It has the distinction of being the most electrified country in the world, and thereby hangs a tale.

Sweden by nature is put in a position of having a perpetual coal strike. It has no coal fields and has to rely for its supply on what it can import from more fortunate countries.

This meant costly fuel and costly fuel meant costly production of manufactured goods and the inevitable hampering of industrial development. Such a situation accounts for so large a proportion of its population being engaged in agricultural pursuits, though its natural resorces are great.

This necessity turned Sweden to water-power and has made it the electricality-using nation it has become. Second only in Europe to Norway in available water-power this country has developed 3,500,000 horsepower by harnessing its streams, producing more than it can use. The excess is exported to Denmark by cable.

The extent of this power development can be realized by the fact that the great Keokuk plant will yield about 300,000 horsepower, that Niagara yields about twice that amount, and the dam of the Susquehanna about 100,000. And Sweden has not used all the water-power she has.

White coal, the poetic name for energy-creating water, has not been developed in the United States to the extent possible. This is because we have not had to do so. Troubles such as the coal strike, however, turn our thoughts in that direction, and the example of what Sweden did because it had to do it is a happy one.

An Indian Paradox

The United States Census Bureau says that the Indian population of this country has decreased 22,724 since 1910. In that year it was 265,883 and in 1920 it was 242,959.

This does not agree with the figures of the Indian Bureau of the Interior department. They show that in 1920 there were 336,337 Indians in the United States and that in the last 30 years our aboriginal population has been increasing steadily.

Such radically unlike findings are explained by different means of counting. The census figures included many under the classification of wihte native-born because there was only a trace of their Indian blood in evidence. These same persons, by proof of descent, are classified by the Interior department as Indians.

So both are right.

The American Indian is increasing, but at the same time he is vanishing. His descendants in the years to come will be more numerous than ever, but the earth will not know his kind. He will be wholly assimilated by a race whose characteristics are dominant over those of his own when the crossing of the two strains is accomplished.

A Stock Accusation

An opponent of the Fordney bill declares that it is an act "to raise the cost of living." We might say that the institution of free trade in Great Britain is a measure for exactly the same end. For the costs of living have risen in Britain as those in America have risen. They have risen in the same proportion, and as regards certain necessities of living they have passed prices within the United States. Slightly varied, the charge of laying greedy hands upon the poor man's table has been made ever since the establishment of the first tariff. Judged by the results of former tariff bills there is no more reason to think that living costs will be made more excessive under the Fordney revision than there is to believe it will close the factories and cause the abandoning of lands under cultivation — catastrophes of stupendous size as compared with even a doubling of the price of land.

Hereafter Boston telephone girls are to say "O! O!" instead of "Hello!" But wouldn't the natural response be, "What's the matter, dear?"

People sometimes get the idea that they are independent of everybody else and go along serenely in their own way, in spite of everything. Then alone comes a strike and complacently flies away on the wigs of the morning. In the present state of organized society every cog in the big machine must work smoothly or the joy of living gets a jolt.

HUNTING GHOST CATS IN CHINA

We were sitting in a small low-roofed hut, the missionary and I, and round us were gathered a number of small boys, dirty and ragged, but with faces bright and merry as they looked with wondering eyes at the two foreigners having their evening meal, writes Arthur de Carle Sowerby in the North China Herald. Behind the chattering children stood a row of men, local hunters for the most part, and behind the men, peeping in at the dimunitive windows and the doorless porch, were the giggling women and girls of the little homestead. The hut contained but one room, whose floor was of hardened mud, whose rafters were black with the soot of ages and hung with long cobwebs, and whose whole appearance bespoke poverty, the poverty of the lowly Chinese husbandman.

A table occupied the center of the room and two rickety stools provided seats. The meal consisted of rice, some fried vegetables and salted jellyfish. Fortunately we had a good pot of tea, for there is nothing like tea when you are hot and tired after a long day's hunt in the hills and jungle of such a country as that which lies to the south of Foochow in the provine of Fukien.

Cats.

Food, however, was of very minor importance at the moment, for we were all busy discussing matters to do with the chase. The missionary was holding forth at some length upon the subject of cats—big cats, little cats, civet cats and pencil cats, tigers, leopards, clouded cats and jungle cats. It must be understood that the Fukienese hunter refers to most of the smaller carnivora that abound in the jungles of that province as some form or other of cat, quite regardless of their form, color, dentition or any other refinement of differentiation demanded by the mere zoologist. Civets, mongoose, minks, martens, badgers, raccoon dogs—they are all cats to him, and it is only when he comes to wolves, foxes, hill dogs and the red wild dog that he admits of the possibility of some other family being involved. As a matter of fact we had been hunting tigers, and had located a couple of these great felines in a neighboring ravine. Their depredations during the past few days had included a cow, and young bullock and a hunting dog, and we were anxious to lay them low. To the Chinese mind there is always something supernatural about the tiger, and it was discussing this point that led the conversation to the question as to whether other animals were similarly endowed with powers beyond the field of human ken.

Said an old hunter, a particularly dirty, unintelligent being with a cast in one eye and a twisted face, "I know a hill where all the cats are ghosts. You see them, and fire at them with your gun, but you can never kill them. They are great spirits, and when you fire they vanish."

Shooting Better Than Preaching.

The missionary snorted in derision but immediately the other hunters joined in in a chorus, vouching for the truth of old Squint Eye's statement.

"It is quite true," said they. "We have often hunted on that hill and always we have put up many cats, but never once have we killed one. They just disappear into the ground."

This was too much and my friend at once began telling the hunters what fools they were. They in turn waxed warm over the discussion, old Squint Eye becoming positively contemptuous of the fool foreigners who did not believe in such obvious realities as ghost cats.

"Why," said he, "not even your foreign guns could kill one of those cats. They are all cats, I tell you."

"Very well," came the reply. "You take us to that hill tomorrow and we will put the matter to a test. But, mind you, if we kill one of those cats, then all of you must give up your foolish beliefs in such things as ghosts and devils."

After a little demur the challenge was accepted, and it was arranged that on the morrow, instead of hunting tigers, the whole party should proceed to Cat Hill, as we promptly named the place, and hunt cats.

As we turned in that night the missionary said: "That's the way I get at these people. I have made more converts with my shooting than ever I have with my preaching. Why, I opened up this whole country by shooting tigers. There is nothing like shooting man-eating tigers in a district. It opens the doors of the people to you."

"But what would happen if we failed to kill one of the animals?" I asked.

"We mustn't," was the simple reply. "We won't."

Missed.

The morning was bright and clear as we set out for Cat Hill. As we wound across the narrow dikes that rim the terraced paddy fileds in these parts, a motley crowd of natives, armed with all kinds of firearms, from matchlocks to obsolete rifles, followed us. The day before we had employed five hunters, but now it seemed that every man in the little group of hamlets that lay dotted about the valley-head who could raise a weapon had made up his mind to accompany us. A pack of skinny hunting dogs had been gathered together, so that, one way and another, it was a rather imposing procession that headed for the hunting grounds.

The misisonary and I were well in the lead as we topped a small divide and skirted the head of a narrow gulch. A few deserted rice fields flanked the path. Suddenly, in one of these there arose a comotion. Two of the dogs had put up some animal that was running about in the long grass. I could see the grass moving, but could not get a glimpse of the creature, which was being closely pressed by one of the dogs. In a moment or two the animal headed in my direction, and as it neared the patch on which I stood, I caught a glimpse of a grey-buff form. I fired, albeit the quarry was within but a few feet of me. To my surprise it vanished. My eyes had not left it for a moment, but it had disappeared as if into thin air. I was looking about in the long grass, feeling very mystified, when my companion's gun went off.

"Have you got him?" I cried. "No, he has disappeared," came the answer. I walked on to where Caldwell stood looking ruefully along the path.

We looked at each other, and I think we were both rather glad that none of the Chinese had been on the scene when we fired. It was a mongoose that had thus successfully eluded us.

For an hour more we continued our journey, and at last began to ascend a small range of hills that lay on the northern rim of a wide cultivated plain. This, we were informed, was the haunted hill, and the head of the Chinese hunters began to give orders as to the disposal of each marksman. The rest of the men with the dogs went off round the shoulder of the hill, while the missionary, Dada, his faithful servant and a hunter of no mean order, and I took up what we thought would be the most favorable position in order to command a wide ravine which was filled with brush and scrub, and through which the drive was going to take its course. The sides of the ravine were steep; there were many rocky spurs, and as we looked down we could see numerous little paths that had been worn by the passage of countless padded feet. There were the tracks of muntjacs, or barking deer, in the paths. It was obvious that we were in a well stocked country, and it would be hard luck indeed if we drew blank.

Presently we could hear the dogs barking and from the noise they made it was some form of carnivora. It is rather strange that dogs should have one kind of bark for a civet and another for a deer. The chase drew nearer; there was a check; and then round the hill came the whole pack of dogs yelping in a peculiar, eager way. We could see nothing of the quarry, for, being the color of its surroundings and keeping closely to cover, it was well scheened from view.

The moment was a tense one. Each man was standing alert, eager, ready to fire the instant the animal should show itself.

No Doubt Here.

Suddenly the crash of the missionary's fowling piece rent the air; the yelping of the dogs increased, then for a moment silence reigned. Next a sudden burst of yelps, followed by growls and the sound of worrying announced that the dogs had got something. Two or three of the natives dived down hill into the brush and scrub. Their voices sounded above the din from the dogs, as they beat the latter off their prey. At last, after what seemed an intolerable period of waiting and suspense, one of them shouted up to us "A pencil cat."

The news was passed on to the men who had been waiting over the top of the hill to head off any animal that might try to escape in that direction, and before long the whole party had gathered round the dead body of a beautiful spotted civet. There was a twinkle in my companion's eye as he came up and affected unbounded surprise that a cat had been shot. The Chinese standing round looked sheepishly at one another and were silent. There was nothing to say.

The drive was not yet finished, so we took up our positions once more. Before long the dogs gave tongue again, and a few minutes later Dada's gun sounded, and the cry went up that another civet had been laid low. By now the drive had swept on beyond my position, so I moved along the side of the hill, only to find my path barred by a hopeless tangle of undergrowth. I tried to force my way through, but it was no use. Just at that moment the dogs began barking furiously. They were very close to me, but I could see nothing, surrounded as I was by high bushes.

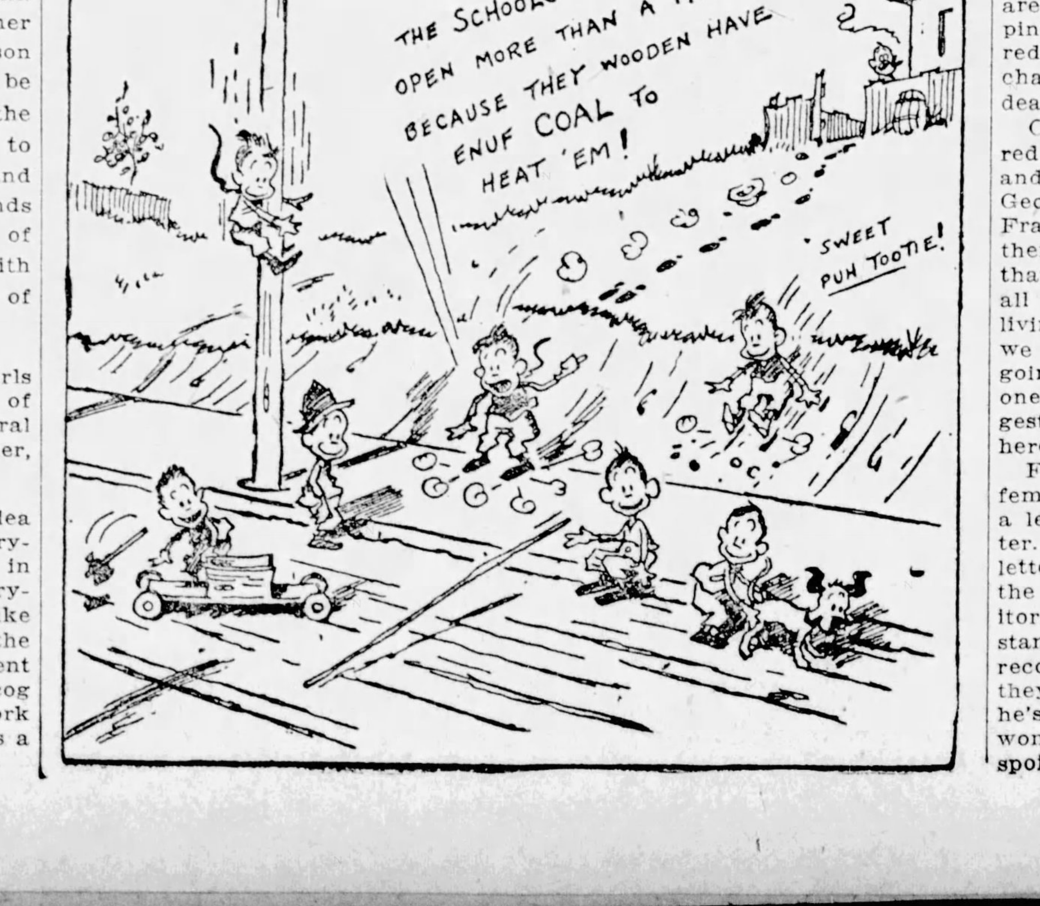
ALong Chance.

I could hear the stealthy movement of some animal passing within a foot or two of me, and close on his heels came two dogs, whining eagerly. There was the report of a gun, the sound of a body falling through the scrub and the missionary's voice calling "I've got a deer." I struggled clear of the tangle and emerged on the very edge of a rocky cliff. Below me and across the ravine from where I stood was old Squint Eye. The dogs were barking again and running about in a perfect frenzy in the bush filled ravine bottom. I watched old Squint Eye raise his gun and fire at something below me, hidden by the edge of the cliff. Next instant out darted a fine civet cat closely pursued by a couple of dogs. It headed straight for Squint Eye and dived between his legs as he hit at it wildly with his gun. I dared not fire then for fear of hitting either one of the dogs or the old man, but as the civet cleared off to the right and when I thought it was safe I let drive. It was too long a shot, however. The cat's tail whisked in the air and her speed doubled as she felt the sting of the pellets. Squint Eye raised a shout as he heard the shot go whistling past him, but I knew what I was doing when I fired. Nevertheless he nursed it against me, for his feelings were very ruffled, and when the party reassembled to go off for another drive elsewhere he voiced his grievance with considerable bitterness.

Squint Eye Unconvinced.

We worked along the ridge and drove through several more patches of scrub bagging another civet, and so home at last. Nothing was said about ghost cats till we had reached camp. Then my friend began, and before he had finished with them, those Chinese hunters, all except old Squint Eye, who naturally came in for a good deal of chaff, had agreed that there were no such things as spirit cats, that tigers did not possess supernatural powers, and that in any case the foreigners' guns were equal to the occasion even if they had. But old Squint Eeye was not satisfied. He could not explain it, but the fact remained. He had mised a cat within easy range that very day, therefore that one at least was a ghost cat. Had not the foreigner missed it, too, and very nearly shot him instead? Of course. Then his contention was proved, and with a snort he turned away toward his own hut, and we saw him no more.

Glad Tidings of Great Joy



ABE MARTIN

Among th' rare an' interestin' curios owned by Tell Binkley is a photograph o' Pauline Batcheler with a dress on.

Lige Bentley wuz in town t'day t' have a knock taken out o' his false teeth.

JUST FOLKS

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

The Fool

This is the tale of a foolish man, one of the countless throng,
His home was happy and filled with peace, till a stranger came along,
And the fool invited him in to tea, and the stranger sat him down
And looked at the joys which the fool possessed and viewed them with a frown.

"There ought to be windows over there," said the stranger unto him,
"The dining room is much to small, and the light is much too dim.
You should change the style of the furniture and build the house anew,
You and your wife would be happier here if you'd do what I tell you to!"

Now under that roof the fool had lived, and gladly the years were spent,
But under the spell of the stranger's words he brooded in discontent,
And the love of his home was turned to hate and his smile became a frown
And cursing the roof which had sheltered him, in anger he burned it down.

The fool could have altered the house he owned, but the stranger said: "destroy"
So his foolish hand applied the torch to all that had brought him joy.
And though you smile at this mad man's deed, take heed as you go your way,
That you let no stranger in your house who shall lead your mind astray.

(Copyright, 1922, by Edgar A. Guest)

WAIT A MINUTE

BY HOWARD P. WARWICK

Uncle Henry says: "It's more amusing to watch the different ways different people chew gum than to listen to them."

Life's Discomforts.

Hunting at 3 A. M. for the blanket you kicked off earlier in the night.

Nervous persons are having their troubles nowadays with so much sneezing going on everywhere.

FASHION HINTS—Never wear a taffeta dress while scrubbing the kitchen floor.

Town Gossip.

Several of the housewives in town tried doing without chicken for lunch at noon on a recent washday and the next Monday they had to do their own laundry work.

Some married workmen have to loaf on the job as they can't after reaching home.

Rosalind's Advice.

What can I do to make myself more popular and attractive? I am short and fat.—Edna.

Ans.—Give it up.—Rosalind.

IN THE NEWS

One finds a little bit of everything in the news nowadays. Lovers will have to stay out of the moonlight as someone says the moon is going to rain rocks down on the earth. A new dance for lazy persons has been invented. It's called the drag dance, probably named in honor of the women who have to drag their husbands out to a dance.

Some doctor takes his life in his hands and declares dimples are not marks of beauty but blemishes. Hide your dimples, all you girls, they're eyesores.

UNCLE HENRY'S EPISTLES.

To the World.
Dear Everybody:

Well, I read recently that the government was considering changing the colors and designs on the postage stamps and everybody is making suggestions, both foolish and serious. This seems to be the age of changing. Nowadays a man, to keep respectable, has to change his shirt oftener than once a week while some women even change their complexions at different hours during the day. In the morning they are pale, in the afternoon they are pink and in the evening a brilliant red. The only thing that doesn't change is the conscience of the coal dealer.

Our principal stamps now are the red two-center, the green one-center and the lavender three-center. George Washington and Benjamin Franklin are the fellows who have their pictures on most of the stamps that are sold. They want to change all this to remind us that we are living in the modern age, just as if we didn't realize it. If they are going to change the stamps everyone might as well make a few suggestions, including myself. So here goes.

First let's have masculine and feminine stamps so the recipient of a letter can tell who wrote the letter. In that way he can open the letter with a feminine stamp first so the women will be first. Also creditors should be made to use certain stamps in order that debtors can recognize a bill by the envelope if they can't do that already. If he's in a happy frame of mind he won't need to open the bill and spoil his disposition. If he's grouchy it won't make any difference. Envelopes containing political propaganda should have a stamp with a picture of a waste basket so the recipient can throw it away without opening.

When a man writes to his best girl he ought to be able to buy a stamp with a picture of Cupid on it, while the husband who writes to his wife asking her to return from her vacation should use a stamp showing a pile of dirty dishes in a kitchen sink framed in a border of empty milk bottles.

A wife should use a stamp bearing a reproduction of a dollar bill when she writes to her husband so he will know what she wants and can't disappoint her by claiming he was unable to read her writing. An insurance agent could use a stamp bearing a skull and crossbones to remind the recipient that he will die some day.

Also the fellow who sends a receipt to a former debtor for a bill the latter has just paid should be able to buy a stamp depicting a smiling face to show how happy he is and how happy the former debtor should be even if he is broke.

As for colors I recommend old rose, Harding blue, coral, henna, oyster white, beige, periwinkle, jade and tomato. These are colors that have predominated in the last year although by the time the stamps are issued they may be out of style. Also the government might put the picture of Mathilde McCormick on some of the stamps. Everybody reads so much about her that they might like to see more of her.

Your stamping
UNCLE HENRY.

Rippling Rhymes

BY WALT MASON

Armed

For years I never owned a gun; I never thought of wearing one, for I'm a man of peace; I chased around the marketplace with kindly smiles upon my face, and tracts in my valise. And no one ever did me harm; on city streets and on the farm, secure, I went my way; if strong arm people were abroad to touch the voter for his wad, they sought some other jay. But murderers were growing thick and every night some butchered rich cashed in and journeyed hence; and so my aunts declared that I some sort of arsenal should buy as measure of defense. Suspending then my lifelong rules, I bought a lot of lethal tools, that weighed about a ton; I had a bowie in my boot, in every pocket of my suit there was a modern gun. And all the murderers seemed wise; they shot me up, to my surprise, wherever I might roam; they maimed an arm and broke a slat, and sent a bullet through my hat that creased my bulging dome. And then I dumped my guns and swords, and through the market's suging hordes again I safely trot; I face the old world with a smile that's free from all aggressive guile, and I am seldom shot. To load yourself with snickersnees, with warlike banners in the breeze, is to invite your doom; some toughs will see you swagger by, and say, "There goes a hard-boiled guy—we'll send him to the tomb!"

Escape by Pyramid

Prisoners in San Mateo prison at Pisa, Italy, formed a human pyramid to remove tiles from the roof. Nine men escaped. Only one was recaptured.

VARIETIES

Tea is gathered from the plant four times a year.

In Persia the wedding service is always read in front of a fire.

New Orleans is to use poison gas in an effort to exterminate rats.

College training for women is still regarded as superfluous in Japan.

There are over 2,000,000 different kinds of insects known to be now living on the earth.

The finest road system in the world is to be seen in France. It was opened by Napoleon.

Swiss cheese made in America is now competiting with the home made products in Switzerland.

Kaffir natives in Portuguese East Africa have orchestras composed entirely of xylophones and drums.

Christian Hugens was the first to conceive the idea of applying a pendulum as a regulator to a clock in 1656.

Many of the Eskimo women in the vicinity of Hudson bay still tattoo their faces.

The manufacture of wooden heels in Chile is an industry of increasing importance.

No fewer than 20 women now hold seats in the national law-making body of Finland.

Not only women physicians but also women surgeons are now practicing in the Paris hospitals.

The Roman women treated their hair very fancifully, curling it and splinkling it with gold dust.

According to a Greek writer, effeminate dandies in ancient Greece sometimes slept on beds of sponge.

The use of mirrors in schools in London has been recommended to promote self-pride and cleanliness.

The seven romance languages are French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese, Provencal, Catalan and Rufanian.

Exports from the United States amount to about 10 per cent of the nation's production.

There are 30,000,000 grade and scrub dairy animals in this country and less than 1,000,000 purebreds.

Certain chemicals used in dye-work are now said to have strong curative values in cases of human ailments.

In Japan keys turn in their locks in the opposite direction from that customary to us.

A locomotive was imported from England in 1829 to serve as a model for American builders.

A Swedish inventor has invented a knockdown packing case which can not be opened and put together again without direction.

Irish terriers are used at night in Westminster cathedral to assist in guarding the valuable articles in use there.

Genius has been explained by an Irish surgeon as the product of a germ which gets into and around the human brain.

Holding your breath is, to a certain extent, a test of your health. Normally adults should be able to hold this for from 40 to 50 seconds.

The notice, "Please close the door," appears in 14 different languages on the door of one of the public offices in London.

Recently a man in England took out an insurance policy to cover himself against the birth of a daughter when he desired a son.

Redwood is one of the best lasting woods in the world, having in it a natural preservative which resists decay to a remarkable extent.

Europe and America send thousands of old horseshoes to China, where they are made into spades, a purpose for which they are specially suitable.

The ancient Mexican reduced gold ore by dragging granite rocks over the quartz spread about in a circular groove.

Some of the wood which is used in the making of airplanes has been kept for 40 years before it is considered sufficiently seasoned to be used.

An "ideal section" of road will be built on the Lincoln highway and lighted electrically at night. Current will be supplied from underground wires.

The volume of gasoline that is lost by evaporation in one stage in the handling of crude oil is equal to one-thirtieth of the country's annual gasoline production.

Butterflies, which are very prolific in Australia, are suffocated in millions by the aboringies, and separted from their wings, pressed into cakes and eaten.

The oldest areonautical laboratory in the United States, from the point of view of continuous service, is that of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In accordance with naval regulations, the colors are raised at 8 o'clock in the morning and lowered at sunset. In the army the flag is raised at sunrise and lowered at sunset.

The penguins of the antarctic regions are the most human of all the bird family, walking upright and living in communities, quite unafrid of man.

In India certain species of fish can live out of water a day or two, and on a hot Summer's day they may be seen making their way rather clumsily across the fields.

In Switzerland when the cows are driven to the mountain pastures for the Summer, the leader, which wears a bell, has her neck garlanded with flowers for luck.

The amount of paper annually consumed by the government printing office in Washington would make a sheet large enough to cover the entire city of Philadelphia.

At the "butter feast" in Tibet the lamas make wonderful figures of men and women, temples, houses, animals, birds and flowers, all of butter, which is shaped and painted in a most realistic way.

Florence, Italy, is known as the city of flowers. Here the famous orris root perfumes are produced from root of the large purple iris or flag, which is grown extensively throughout the surrounding districts.

Although women have had the right to vote in Norway since 1907, the recent election to the storthing of Miss Kareen Platenfi is the first instance of a woman being selected for that office.

Fifteen states in the Union offer aid to former service men in the form of vocational education, and in California a bill has been adopted providing for vocational education of veterans' dependents.

HOUSEHOLD and CHILDREN

COUNCIL MEETING

BY MARTHA HOLDEN.

"Ayayani ayayani
Menotani
'Ayanani ayayani ayayani.'"
(From the Owl Sacred Pack of the Fox Indians).

"Where I am going, where I am going,
?
"Where I am going, where I am going, where I am going."
(translation).

GATHER together all ye household tribe and hear.

Now that the turning of the seasons has come again, we must get our heads together and look to our welfare.

Council is the place to speak up. If you have a grievance out with it, or if you are troubled, this is the time to get the help of your colleagues. Even in the ancient days, before the advance of civilization, people sensed the advantage of banding together.

Indian Meetings.

Perhaps the most romance surrounded the council meetings of our American Indians. With their background of forests, their unique appearance with paint, beads, feathers and leather, their hand drums, flutes and gourds, with their war dances and peace pipes, they made a picture for us which never grows tiresome.

We think the world is coming to an end because women have a voice in politics but there is nothing so new about it. The squaw in some tribes had her place in council. She had certain powers, and as stated in Indian records, a sort of veto on war. In the Iroquois tribe where women were held higher perhaps than in other tribes, they had a direct share in the government peace negotiations. Women even became chiefs and priests.

On the other hand it is a well-known fact that the squaw did most of the work. She was farmer, weaver, potter and "housekeeper." Her voice in council is something overlooked by the women of today who think they have achieved the impossible.

Our Own Problem.

We have had an equal number of letters for and against the woman in politics. This shows an unsettled state of mind. Our discussion should not be so much about suffragists because we have passed that stage, as several of the writers have already emphasized, as it should deal with the problem of what we are going to do with the power now that we have it when so many do not want it.

It is like a college boy with a new job. He has worked hard for a number of years in preparation, he has landed the job, but after he gets it the hardest problems of all confront him—convincing others that he is worth while and making good.

No place is as convenient nor as satisfactory for expression along these lines as a newspaper, in fact you could hunt a long way for a place as good as a household page where everyone has a chance to say exactly what he feels. We have a marvelous spirit among our readers. You notice that no ill will is felt even though ideas differ as much as black from white.

When you write a letter you are taking a definite place in the world. The mere expression has a power. There is no use in going around in circles. And now, as we said, a new season is coming and we want the household page readers to take a lively and active interest in public affairs, to find out what women are after and what they are actually accomplishing, what relation their new activities have to all of us, especially the men and boys and the children.

In other words we want to know "where we are going."

This is the first subject brought up in council meeting. Every single reader has a voice in our Household tribe and if you don't like your page, remember you belong to it and we will welcome suggestions and be happy if we can really do something worth while this Fall.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

No one is worthy of the best the world can afford who has not schooled himself to do without it when it cannot be obtained except at the price of dishonor.
—G. W. Cooke.

ON MICK'S SIDE.

May I come in and rest a bit? I won't take up much room and I'll sit and stand anywhere except behind a hot stove, for I've just come from the hot kitchen, but you ought to see what is out there on the table, canned apples and butter, pickles and some relish.

There's King Philip over there looking pretty stright at Mick of Michigan. Wonder how he will answer her question.

No, Mick, I never learned canning a throng to the White House, but by following a good old-fashioned mother's instructions.

I don't like to see women mixing in politics. That is not their place. I never voted but once, and I think it is for the last time. The men used to run things better before woment went to voting and running for office than they do now, to my notion.

I wish more readers from Iowa would write, for that is my native state. I think Indiana is the best state, though, for I love the cool woods, the rivers, lakes and hills better than the prairies.

I live on a farm and enjoy this kind of life better than living in town, although I lived in town lots longer than I have in the country.

St. Joe Sister, I do hope you come with that story soon.

Johnny Funnyman, if you don't appear pretty soon we surely will think you have been lost and will have to send out a searching party. There are some others we will have to go hunting for, Hoote, Nina M. Caldwell, Keystone Bachelor and some others. Wish all the cousins would come to see me.—Slivver of Indiana.

DO EXCEPTIONS PROVE RULES?

Mick of Michigan, you're all wrong. I'm sure I'm not going to be as hard on you as you suggest and I believe your conscience is hurting you, else why are you afraid of the consequences? There are women and women, you know, and just because they have the privilege of putting a mark on a long slip of paper it is no excuse for neglecting the kiddies and housework any more than for a man to neglect his share—or is he supposed to do any labor, Mick?

Some people think he is surely lord of the household, you know, and of course he must vote. You will find, Mick, that the woman who was a good cook before voting came in order, can still cook. I know one loyal voter who still dotes on angel food cakes and lemon pie on the hottest day of Summer.

There is a next door neighbor who denounces woman suffrage, but she makes her hubby take care of the children, wash dishes, and eat a can of baked beans for supper.

Now forgive me, Mick, but you see it is the woman inside, not such a little thing as voting that is going to make or mar a happy family.

What do all the cousins think of hunting out of season? I shall have to ask the historical question also —have I a twin? August 17— V. N. O.

A REAL HOME WOMAN.

Here I am and you all look so inviting and familiar to me that I am going to walk right in. I do feel a little timid as this is my first venture although I have been reading The Blade for about two years. I would like to sit between Weary and King Philip as their letters are so good, and Sunny Jim, your letters are like your name and bring sunshine to the dear old Blade.

I am not old enough to vote, but I am married and have a sweet little boy who will be two years old November 13, 1922, and when a woman has a hubby and a baby, I think they should share all their troubles and joys and not obtain any political office. Their lives should be used as home making.

Why don't more of our soldier boys write? I also love all the letters about the Indians.

I have raised a fine bunch of chickens this year. Oh, yes, we had fried chicken for dinner and I can fry them, too—believe me.

Nuisance, I agree with you. I don't believe anyone will ever regret taking care of their parents.

Do you all read the serial story every week? I do and think they are all fine. I saved all the story of "The Blind Man's Eyes." I think it is a dear.

I will ask the old, old question. Have I a twin? March 28.

Now I will tell you why I was so tempted to write. I wanted to to tag St. Joe Sister. Now come on, and write that letter you promised us. If anyone wants me to come again, just call.—A Busy Farmer Wife.

STILL WANTS TO KNOW PLOT.

It has been quite a long time since I wrote last and I don't see many of the old names. But a letter from an old subscriber a few weeks ago has caused me to wonder how many there are of us who have read The Blade all our lives. I began school at the age of four years, as the country schoolhouse was but a stone's throw from my home and I learned to read some that Winter. But my earliest recollection of real reading aside from McGuffey's readers was The Blade. How many remember The Blade when a poem was in the first column of the first page. And then came a short story, if I am not mistaken.

I am not mistaken in one thing. My father took the paper from me and laid it up when I was six years old, saying I was too young to read stories. The heroine's name was Kitty and I'd like even yet to know her fate. Of course I never dreamed of finishing the story after he forbade me to do so.

Were children really more obedient in those days, or does it just seem so to us.

And the camp fire! How many Civil war recitations it furnished us for our school Friday afternoon. At that time there were a number of veterans who came to my parents' home, therefore the names of Manassas Junction, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, Loogout Mountain and scores of others were very real to me when I began U. S. history and came to the years 1860-5.

We had other reading too. My parents fully believed in an abundance of good reading with emphasis on the good. And we enjoyed all that their limited means allowed. In a choice yet between a garment or something for the house and reading matter, I invariably choose the latter.

The Sunday school lesson by Dr. Ellis is worth the price of the paper.

I was pleased beyond words to see Miss Emily S. Bouton's picture not long ago. Her word was law in rural households during my childhood. Our little flock of four are familiar with The Blade, and our one little grandson, while only two years old, will cuddle down in my lap while I read a poem to him. My father and mother took it and I reckon I always will, as they would be lost if Thursday failed to bring The Blade.

In enjoy the letters, but I wonder sometimes where all the older writers are and if, like myself, the "cares of the day oppress them" till they have no time nor heart to write. Here's a cordial handclasp for each of and all.—Nellie R. Nesselroade of West Virginia.

Finnan Haddie Delmonico

One-half pound finnan haddie, cup cream, 1 hard-boiled egg, yolk of 1 raw egg, 1 cup grated cheese. Pick up fish with fork; pour boiling water over it and let stand a few minutes. Drain; braize it in butter: add the cream, then the hard-boiled eggs, cut in small squares; the cheese, raw egg and pepper. Thicken with flour and let cook seven or eight minutes. Serve on small pieces of toast. Delicious in chafing dish.

Short and Sweet

Discovery! Hoosier Girl and Tom are one and the same. We are glad she has come to see us again for she has brought a big angel food cake and fresh cider. Tom's family just made 60 gallons of cider and are not through yet. You know how good it is when riding along a country road to get a whiff of apples in the cider press. Seems as though the world is always full of good things.

Tom is almost a neighbor to Emma Stockinger who writes such interesting letters to the Merry-Go-Round, but Tom doesn't believe that Emma knows her. You two should become acquainted, just think of the fun you could have. Why don't you say "hello?"

Della Eggers send sympathy to Fred Sleath, thinks Ginger's letters are spicy, wants Nuisance to know that she thinks she is a brave girl and says she will do the same if she ever gets the chance.

It hardly seems possible that we will soon have to stop talking about our Summer flowers, but we can remember them and look forward to next year when we are assured of the same pleasure all over again. Duchess writes that she likes Autumn leaves almost as well as the Summer flowers. We don't have the fun of cultivating them, it is true, but there is something about Autumn with the tang in the air, the clear skies, its fruits and its changing leaves that brings ambition in its wake. Deep breaths, long walks, new vigor and a desire to do something more strenuous. A new start on the road to accomplishment.

Maybe that is the reason so many of the girls are telling of their ambition to be teachers this Fall. Not only teachers, but good teachers.

Jay Bee, there are ever so many calls for you. We certainly do have good times traveling in foreign lands, but the trips are few and far between like they are in real life. Is it so hard for us to imagine ourselves elsewhere than in the humdrum every-day places? Maybe it is good for us, after all, for when we do have letters like Jay Bee's and Seaman's and Anne's of Green Gables, the cousins call loudly for more.

If he can get in a word now and then edgeways, Whitling Rufus would like to talk to Sunny. Why howdy, Sunny," he says, "your letter was fine. Come again. I enjoyed it from Jonesboro, five miles from Boone creek and 10 miles from Johnson City, but even then he thinks it will take Sunny some time to figure out who he is. Sounds like a mystery—hey, cousins.

Dot says that Roderick Dhu, Lily of the Valley and Pocahontas are not the same person. She likes their letters, but she does not think that Dixie is afraid of ghosts. Bobette is requested by Dot to come again, also Cutie, whom she things is a fine little chap.

Where are the Indian letters? They will probably come strolling in about October, but we don't care, do we, about the time, as long as we are having fun?

Mick of Michigan, you "started something." But we know you are game and we are all enjoying the fiery discussion of women in politics. It is sure to lead us somewhere and that is what women need more than anything now—to know where they stand and why.

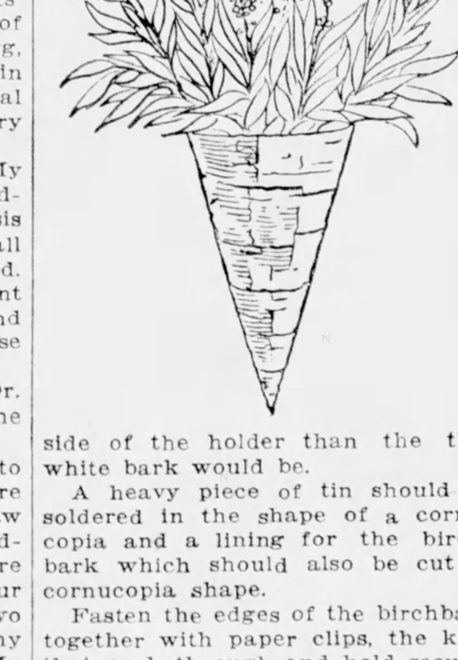
Art in the Home

Birchbark Flower Holder.

Now is the time to find birchbark when wandering through the woods on these semi-cool days.

But woe to the man who breaks the code by stripping a live tree. Nothing shows up a careless and thoughtless individual as quickly.

Nature has a way of making rewards and paying penalties and in this case the bark off a fallen tree is rougher and better for the outside of the holder than the thin white bark would be.



A heavy piece of tin should be soldered in the shape of a cornucopia and a lining for the birchbark which should also be cut in cornucopia shape.

Fasten the edges of the birchbark together with paper clips, the kind that push through and hold securely. Cut a round hole through tin and bark near the top which can be hooked over a crew on the wall.

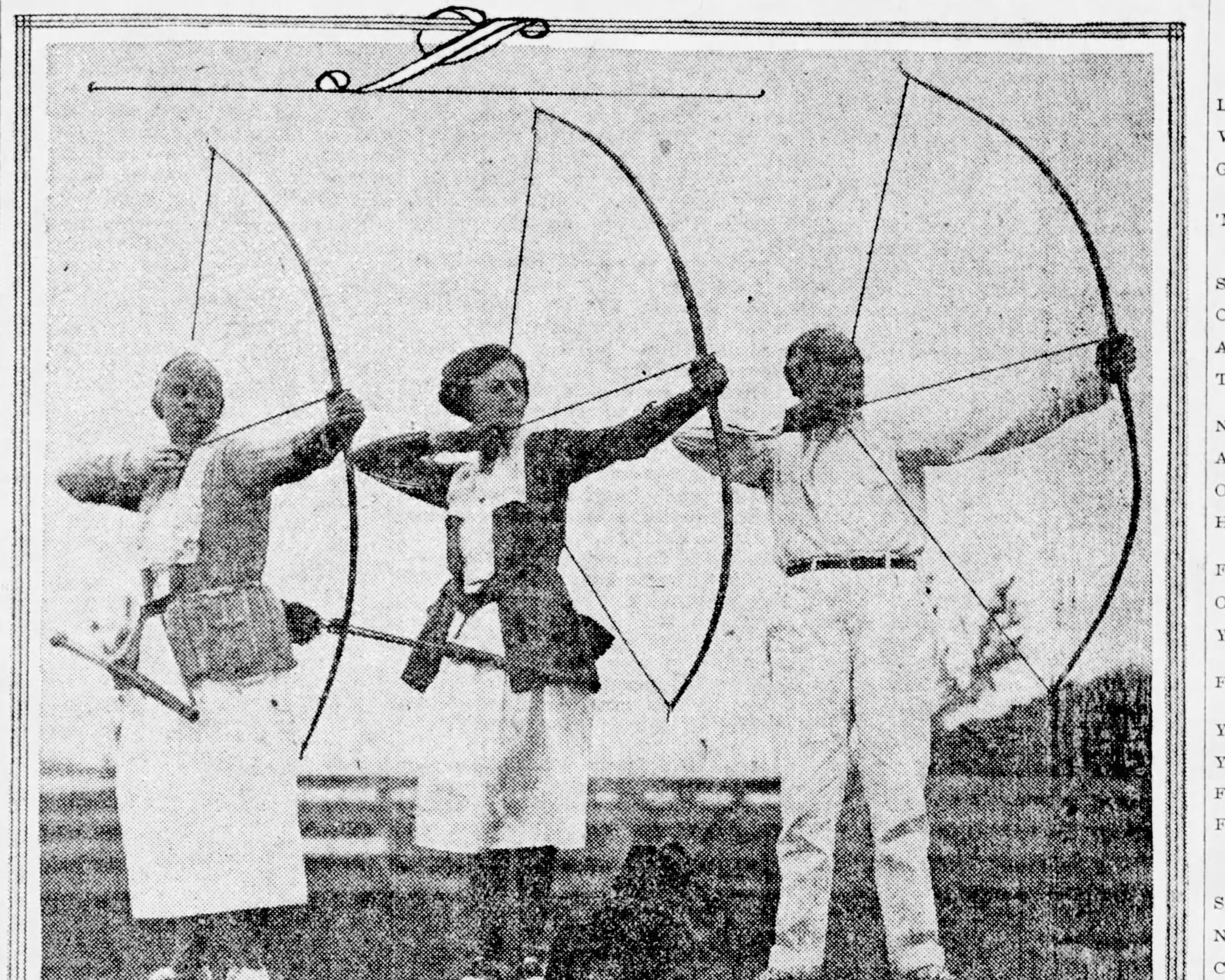
The cornucopia should be about 18 inches long and 16 inches around the top. Flatten slightly and it will be easier to arrange flower effectively. Fill with garden flowers as long as they last and later with bittersweet or Autumn leaves.

Brown Betty Pudding

Two cups finely chopped apples, ½ cup brown sugar, ½ cup bread crumbs, ¼ cup chopped walnut meats, cinnamon, nutmeg, butter.

Butter baking dish, put in layer of apples, sprinkle with sugar, bread crumbs, nuts and spices. Dot with butter. Put in another layer of apples and repeat until all ingredients are used, finishing with bread crumbs on top. Cover and bake 45 minutes. Remove cover and let brown on top. Serve warm with cream.

Family of Archery Champions



—Copyright Wide World Photos.

WHO says we do not inherit instincts of the Indians? At any rate archery is a favored American sport and requires considerable skill.

Father, mother and daughter of the Smith family all have held the national archery championship, in his or her class, at one time or another.

The photo shows Mrs. Louis C. Smith, former title holder; Miss Dorothy Smith, 1922 champion and holder of title for three years, daughter, and Mr. L. C. Smith, former title holder, and their dog Greta, at the annual meeting and shoot of the National Archers' association of the United States, held at Cooperstown, N. Y.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested.
—Francis Bacon.

DISAGREES WITH MICK.

Heigh Ho, Pennsylvania to the front. We have heard from the antis so here is where a suffragette speaks. Should women vote? Of course they should. Will the true woman vote. She has been voting for the past few years and will continue to do so.

You don't have to neglect hubby, home and baby, as Mick of Michigan says, to take a woman's part in politics. We don't all run for office nor lecture either. If you will look up the lives of the women at the head of the women's leagues, you will find the majority have raised their families before they went into politics or had never married, and in both cases Mick's argument won't hold.

As for baby, it might as well be left with a nurse while mother lectures as while mother jazzes, toddles or shimmies. The same holds good with hubby's canned dinners.

As to obeying your husband, you can obey in the sense of the marriage vow and still not surrender mind and soul. We all have a right to rule our own destinies.

So men want a wife to protect and care for them? I want my husband (when I get one) to protect me.

Babies are not raised in the old-fashioned way any more when statistics prove the new way so much better. We don't rock baby to sleep any more. My little neices, aged three and two years, are tucked into bed with a good-night kiss. They never were rocked to sleep and are just as healthy and happy without it. Now listen, cousins, how many agree with me here?

Many men would, if given a chance, vote for the repeal of the 18th amendment, not because they drink themselves, but because they could make money supplying other men with the liquor. How many women will vote to repeal that law? Will the woman who for the first time in years has a sober husband, the girl who can now point out her father with pride because he is sober? Will the mother with sons growing to manhood, vote to place temptation in their path? Will their sisters pave the road to their downfall? Never! If they wait for the women to repeal that law it will always stand.

I have had no experience with what a drunkard in the family would mean, but I could not vote to bring that disgrace to some other. I bet a prize apple pie mother and I can cook as good a meal and can as many kinds of meats and vegetables, also fruits, as anyone, and we VOTE. We sure do, and it takes about one hour off twice a year. It is a nice car ride to the polls and back. We enjoy it. No, Mick, King Philip won't agree with you 'cause he's my pal. He said so once himself, and pals agree, don't you know. Besides I know he is up to date and broad-minded.

I know you wonder if I will ever be peaceable when I join the boys and girls. Well, I'll surprise you some day.

Anyone in the crowd who was born Oct. 2, 1897? Twin, please. I'll give my seat to my old enemy, Bachelor Billy. Come on, Bill, accept a chair from—Farmer Lass.

HINTS TO WRITERS

How many of you cousins have had the experience of writing articles for newspapers that you thought would be published as first-class material? You send it to the paper with big expectations, then a week or so later your manuscript is returned. I've had that happen many times. "It's a great life if you don't weaken." Writing for The Blade may prove the stepping stone to success for many of you cousins.

Don't think anyone can write poetry and stories. You have to have some knowledge of material needed in writing stories, or the number of words in stanzas of poetry. A person told me that anyone could make up rhymes. Yes, it may rhyme, but in what fashion?

Maybe you think I am writing from hearing people talk. Not so! I've written articles over and over, had them returned to be revised, all in order to make them passable for publication. I'd like to say more on this subject, but am afraid it's dry reading to the majority of cousins.

School will soon be starting again. Do you ever think how so many start to high school and then drop out before they are ready to graduate? Some become disgusted in one way or another, and some quit just because they don't like to get down to studying. Am I right?

I see where someone predicts that J. F. and I will get our names in "Who's Who." Well, that's better than getting our photos in the Rogues' Gallery. Ha.

Are you cousins very busy picking berries? The berry crop is thick in this section of the state.—Don Quixote.

THE WASTE BASKET'S LAMENT.
DON QUIXOTE.

You cousins send your letters in
To your "Toledo Blade"
And very many as we know
Are put out in the shade.

For many years you've fed me fine
I've never known of hunger;
Your letters keep me full of pep
And keep me feeling younger.

Little heed I your tale of woe
Reform me, you will never;
There's new ones and some quitters
But I go on forever.

Aunt Martha says I cannot eat
A neat or breezy letter;
Just think of that when next you write
And you may get through better.

I get your warnings every week
Reform me, you will never;
For writers come, and writers go
But I go on forever.

CALLS POPULAR BOOKS TRASH.

I notice the trend of the letters lately is toward duty and books. I am an intense book lover and when I hear some late popular novel extolled as being good I shudder to think of the time wasted in reading it. It is rightly called light reading, as Cotton says, "Many books require no thought from those who read them, for a very simple reason—they made no such demand upon those who wrote them." That is the class of book that is fast becoming the best seller. Light reading, so light that after you have finished reading it there is no incentive for the exercise of your mental faculties, you are even ashamed to admit to an intelligent audience that you have been guilty of reading it. At least that is the effect the little I have read has had on me.

As you travel about the country you can notice many a daughter sitting on the front porch dangling her feet from a porch swing, reading just such trash and calling it good, while mamma is in the kitchen sweltering over a hot stove, the wash tub or ironing board. I have often conjured this question—do the standard authors teach such lessons?

I thank Aunt Martha for the warning—not all books are good. I want to say amen to that.

Dixie Moonbeam, fire all the quips you please. I am immune. King Philip, give us another attic story. That one was great. Rhyme Stringer, do not get tangled in your meshes of free rhyme, you might get strangled. J. V., I guess your sex fooled us all. B. P. R. and Canadian Cow Girl, mount your ponies and come to the great Brookville fair, Sept. 12-15, and see what our west central Pennsylvania hills and schools can produce by way of athletes.

Consider this a general invitation to all the cousins to come and have a good time. B. B. and Pennsylvania Farmer Lass, bring your prize chickens with you and get a premium.—Keystone Bachelor.

Our Correspondents

For the reader who asked for good recipes for cauliflower pickles and pinkled onions the following recipes have been sent in:

CAULIFLOWER PICKLES—Choose such as are fine and of full size, cut away all the leaves and pull away the flowers by bunches; soak in brine that will float an egg for two days; drain; put in bottles with whole black pepper, allspice and stick cinnamon; boil vinegar and with it mix mustard smoothly, a little at a time and just thick enough to run into the jars, pour over the cold cauliflower, seal white hot. An equal quantity or less of small white onions prepared as directed in recipe for onion pickles may be added before the vinegar is poured over.

PICKLED ONIONS — Select small silver-skinned onions, remove with a knife all the outer skin, so that each onion will be perfectly white and clean. Put them into brine that will float an egg for three days, drain, place in jar, first a layer of onions three inches deep, then a sprinkling of horseradish, cinnamon bark, cloves and a little cayenne pepper, repeat until jar is filled, in proportion of half a teaspoon cayenne pepper, two teaspoonsful each chopped horseradish and cloves, and four tablespoons cinnamon bark, to a gallon of pickles. Bring vinegar to boiling point, add brown sugar in the proportion of a quart to a gallon and pour hot over the onions.

Another reader has requested recipes for sweet peppers, either green or ripe.

If the correspondent who asked for the poem "Lord Blakeman," will send a stamped envelope we will be glad to forward poem. It is long, but we do not mind a long poem if it is specially good. There are so many grammatical errors in some of the poems that it seems a shame to put them in the column and yet they have some old claim on someone's memory, therefore it also seems a shame not to use them. Oh what, oh what, are we to do in a case like that?

Who can give us the modern way of cooking rice so that some of the starch is removed in the cooking? It is much more wholesome than when cooked in a double-boiler according to the old recipes.

Mixing With Martha

Chocolate Drop Cookies.

Two cups brown sugar, two squares melted chocolate, one scant cup butter, one egg, three-fourths cup sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, flour. Use sufficient flour so batter will drop nicely from a spoon.

Walnut Waffles.

Two eggs, one cup of light brown sugar, three rounded tablesponfuls of flour, salt, one cup of chopped walnuts. Mix as for sponge cake, adding the nuts last, and drop in small mounds on a well-greased papered tin. Bake five minutes in a hot tin.

Spice Cake Without Eggs.

One cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one cup sour milk, one teaspoonful soda, one cup raisins, one cup currants, one-half teasponful cloves, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, two and one-half cups of flour.

Onion Pickles.

Soak one-half peck small onions in weak salt water over night. Drain, cover with cold water and heat sufficiently to remove the raw taste, but not to make them soft; then drain and pour over them the following hot syrup: One cup vinegar, ont cup water, one cup sugar and mixed spices to suit the taste. Let stand over night; in the morning reheat the syrup, pour over and seal.

Chocolate Coffee Cake.

One cup each of molasses and sugar, two-thirds cup of butter, one cup of cold coffee, one teaspoonful soda, one square chocolate dissolved, three and one-half cups of flour, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful cloves. This makes one large loaf cake or two small ones.

POETS' CORNER

By the Shores of Lake Champlain

Linked to many a wild tradition
In the grimy wigwam told,
Where the red men breathless listened
To the Mohawk hunter bold—
Girt about with mystic legends
That have not been breathed in vain,
'Neath the clear skies of the Northland,
Lie the waters of Champlain.

Still adown its vanished vistas
Which the eye would fain explore
Come the laugh of dusky maidens
And the dip of pliant oar;
And methinks across its bosom
With their sails as white as snow,
To the music of its forests,
Flit the fleets of long ago.

Now a bit of flaming scarlet
For a moment comes in view
And 'neath yonder rugged headland
Is a dash of buff and blue;
Often hath been told the story
Of that ever glorious fray,
How on its historic waters
Once Macdonough won the day.

Far above its sunlit ripples
Soars the eagle in his might,
Over cove, and crag, and headland,
High above the beacon light;
Years will come, and years will vanish,
They will not disturb his reign,
For the fierce, proud bird of freedom
Is the monarch of Champlain.

You have but to scan its waters
If its beauties you would know,
You have but to turn its pages
For the deeds of long ago;
For its legends and traditions
You will never seek in vain;
For the story of the ages
Is the story of Champlain.

Smile a Little

Smile a little, smile a little,
As you go along,
Not alone when life is pleasant,
But when things go wrong.
Care delights to see you frowning,
Loves to hear you sigh;
Turn a smiling face upon her,
Quick the dame will fly.

Smile a little, smile a little,
All along the road;
Every life may have its burdens,
Every heart its load.
Why sit down in gloom and darkness
With your grief to sup?
Should you drink Fate's bitter tonic,
Smile across the cup!

Smile upon the troubled pilgrims
Whom you pass and meet;
Frowns are thorns and smiles are blossoms
Oft, for weary feet.
Do not make the way seem harder
By a sullen face;
Smile a little, smile a little,
Brighten up the place.

Smile upon your undone labor:
Not for one who grieves
O'er his task, waits wealth or glory;
He who smiles achieves.
Though you meet with loss and sorrow
In the coming years,
Smile a little, smile a little,
Even through your tears.

Smile a little, smile a little,
All along the way;
Not alone when skies are sunny,
But when clouds hang gray,
Smile a little, smile a little,
Choose the better part;
Keep the home-life always bright with
Sunshine in the heart

An Appreciation

I know a most unusual girl!
Her manners are not fancy.
Her hair sets in a wavy curl,
Her name is only Nancy.
Her wishes do not boldly roam,
Like those of her big brother.
She really likes to stay at home
And try to help her mother.

'Tis true, she hasn't made a hit
By being smart or funny,
But smiles across her features flit
Like glints of April sunny.
And so I pen this simple "pome,"
Because, somehow or other,
I like that girl who stays at home
And tries to help her mother.

Compensation

When Ethel has a wayward mood,
My life becomes a troubled dream.
The whole world is turned upside down,
And things are never what they seem.
She takes delight in teasing me,
And on my heart strings twangs a tune,
While I must bow assent, though she
Declares that Christmas comes in June.

She seems to find it pleasant sport,
And I don't grudge her her delight.
For always, when she sees I'm hurt,
Her teasing mood takes instant flight,
She shows how much she loves me then—
No mother could more tender be—
And would fain be hurt again,
So sweetly Ethel comforts me!

Worth

BY ORRIN A. DeMASS.

When you think of a man, you seldom think
Of the knowledge he has of books,
You seldom think of the clothes he wears,
His habits, or faults, or looks.
You seldom think of the car he drives,
Nor the bonds his gold has bought;
When you think of a man, you mostly think
Of some kindness he has wrought.
You judge him not by his blocks of stocks,
Nor his power of name or pen;
You judge a man by the place he's made,
In the hearts of his fellow men.
You judge him more by the fight he's made
By the way he has faced the strife,
And not the amount of the bank account
He's managed to get in life.
You think of the friend he's been to man,
The good that he has done,
And you judge the sort of a man he is
By the friends that he has won.

Jamie Has Told Me He Loves Me

Whirr, whirr, spindle and wheel,
Naebody knows the rustlin' I feel
Stirrin' an' whirrin' me down to the heel;
For Jamie has told me he loves me.

Flax, thread, treadle an' a',
Rinnin' an' bouncin' an' tearin' awa,
Is naethin' to what's in my noddle at a',
For Jamie has told me he loves me.

Snap, break, a' things in a mix,
Tangle an' knots in a deil o' a fix—
Like to m yheart wi' its botherin' tricks—
Since Jamie has told me he loves me.

Whirr, whirr, spindle an' wheel,
A' is now runnin' as smooth as an eel,
For I know I love Jamie clear down to my heel;
An' Jamie has told me he loves me.

Dreams

BY CAROLYN S. BAILEY.

If a good little child be ever so good,
As good as a child can be,
Wee Willie Winkle comes over the hill
With his sack of dreams—comes he.
One little dream of a truly train,
One little dream of a candy cane,
One little dream of a woolly sheep,
One little dream of a doll to keep,
One little dream of rub-a-dub drums,
One little dream of a top that hums,
One little dream of a trumpet red,
One little dream of a brand new sled,
One little dream of a chocolate drop—
Dream upon dream, and they never stop.
If a good little child be ever so good,
As good as a child can be;
Wee Willie Winkle—why, here he is!
"Shut your eyes, quick," says he.

Be Yourself

Never try to hold a bushel if designed to hold a peck,
Or outreach the cranes and camels with your half an inch of neck;
Never try to race with dolphins if you cannot even swim;
Or to challenge hawks for vision if your eyes be old and dim.
Never spread a grain of butter over fifty yards of bread,
Or attempt with penny trumpets to awaken up the dead.

Not every stick of timber is fit to make a mast.
Not every structure builded is a pyramid to last;
Not every piece of music is an anthem or a psalm;
Not every growing sapling is a pine or lofty palm;
Yet every mossy atom has its own peculiar grave,
And each its perfect usefulness or beauty in its place.

These truths are old and hoary, yet we need them every day
To reconcile our longings to the limits of our way;
The only true philosopher is he who learns content,
Though quartered in a palace, or but sheltered in his tent,
Whose cheerful soul is ready to encompass what it can,
Nor vex itself in criticising God's eternal plan.
—E. Edgar Jones, in The Current.

Snatches From W. B.

Speaking of hobbies, I think reading the greatest hobby going.—Brown Eyes of Ohio.

Will you let me have a seat beside Sweet Marie of West Virginia, as she is my twin? We were both born August 1. I am 54 years young. Have lived on a farm all my life. I was raised on a farm and I am now living with my husband on a small farm of our own. I have been a reader of The Blade for a long time.—Aunt Tilde of West Virginia.

I have enjoyed reading your letters and have watched so long for my twin, and what do you think? I found her in the latest Blade. She is Sweet Marie of West Virginia. Petunia is my sister's twin.—Edna Mott of Antioch.

Now dear Auntie, please don't let W. B. get this, for I want to tell Sweet Marie I am her twin. June Bug, you would make a good poet, I think, and so would Rhyme Stringer. Come on, Ohio and Pennsylvania cousins or the other states will be at you. I used to live in Ohio and think it is a great state. —Sunshine of Pa.

Bachcelor Billy, come forth. Mick of Michigan, I enjoy your letters fine. Arthur McIntosh, to you I leave my place.—Cherry.

I saw that a girl in the Blade was hunting for a twin. Said she was 19 August 1. I guess she has a twin for I was 10 August 1.—Lonesome Johnnie.

I wish I too might take a trip on the Dream Ship for you all seem to be having such a fine time. I was 14 July 7, 1922. Have I a twin? I believe Blue Eyes of West Virginia is right about that shortcake being "peachy."—Dew Drop of Pa.

I am surprised at the absence of our Michigan writers. Roderick Dhu, you are in bad now! Will you please tell me what there is about dancing that you don't like? I can't promise you people a ride in the Dream Ship, but suppose we ride in my airship up in northern Michigan. We shall land in this big hay field. The field is innocent looking, indeed, but if you knew some of the dark and bloody tales told about those woods yonder you would hudder with dread.—Alice of Old Vincennes.

American Birthdays

Sept. 8, 1853—Emilie Poulsson, kindergartner.

Sept. 9, 1789—William Cranch Bond, astronomer.

Sept. 10, 1822—John A. Whipple inventor of crayon daguerreotype.

Sept. 11, 1854—William S. Macy, artist.

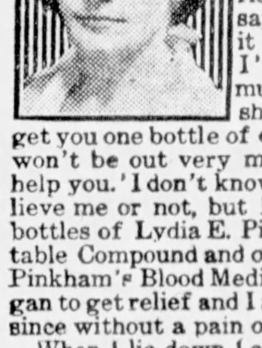
Sept. 12, 1687—John Alden, colonist.

Sept. 13, 1813—Charles A. Spencer, lens maker.

Sept. 14, 1867—Charles Dana Gibson, artist.

COULD NOT TURN IN BED

Operation Avoided by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound



Dayton, Ohio.—"I had such pains that I had to be turned in bed every time I wished to move. They said an operation was necessary. My mother would keep saying: 'Why don't you take Pinkham's, Henrietta?' and I'd say, 'Oh, mamma, it won't help me, I've tried too much.' One day she said, 'Let me get you one bottle of each kind. You won't be out very much if it don't help you.' I don't know if you will believe me or not, but I only took two bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and one of Lydia E. Pinkham's Blood Medicine when I began to get relief and I am regular ever since without a pain or a headache.

When I lie down I can get up without help and without pain. I can't begin to tell you how I feel and look. I have begun to gain in weight and look more like I ought to. I think every day of ways I have been helped. Any one who does not believe me can write to me and I will tell them what shape I was in. I am ready to do anything I can to help your medicine."—Mrs. HENRIETTA MILLER, 1673 Sprague St., Dayton, Ohio.

THE BIG MUSKEG

By Victor Rousseau
(Copyright 1922, Stewart Kidd Co.)

Continued From Last Week

"That's what we can prove against them, and it amounts to nothing. Now what can they prove against us? You were Joe Bostock's friend. You knew all his affairs. You were his executor. For some reason or other Joe Bostock raised a loan of a large sum on five hundred Missatibi shares—probably to cover some other investment, and knowing that he could meet it when the time came. There's nothing abnormal or unusual about that.

"The money disappeared. No trace of it was to be found, and the presumption is that it went to certain Mexican centers that are now cut off from communication with the world owing to revolution. But—checks aggregating four hundred thousand dollars signed by Joe Bostock and made out in your favor are found in your safe. It is claimed that you presented them; that they passed through the bank in the normal way, and that they went back to you at the time you signed the monthly statement as his executor. The bank's books have been examined by order of court and found correct. As you frequently handled large sums of money for Mr. Bostock during his absence, this excited no suspicion at the time.

"You are presumed to have cashed those checks. Two days later you went into the bush with Mr. Bostock. He died at your side. Do you see the implication, as a juryman would see it?"

"And you believe I forged those checks?"

"I do not," said Payne emphatically. "But—I'll be frank—I couldn't see—"

"Then it was Phayre?"

"Phayre or Clark. The cashier, Bramwell, is only a boy. He's beyond suspicion. But Clark has a first-rate record. He was twelve years with the Regina branch of the Western National. We haven't been able to trace anything to his discredit. Still, there's not the least doubt Phayre and Bowyer fixed up this scheme to get control of the Missatibi and ruin you, at the best. Joe Bostock's death fitted in only too well with their purposes. But how those checks got into your safe, Carruthers—"

"Chambers placed them there, of course. I went over the papers immediately I discovered the safe was open, but the checks were the last thing I should have thought of looking at. I thought they were after the blue-prints of the townships."

"Then Chambers must also have abstracted the checks showing how Joe Bostock expended that five hundred thousand, and left those in their place. It's a diabolical contrivance, and I'm afraid we can't hope to make much impression with such a story on a jury, Carruthers. We'll have to approach the matter from an altogether different angle. Are you positive that you closed the safe?"

"I am absolutely sure, because I always tried it after closing, and made sure that the combination was not set."

"It couldn't be opened without the combination?"

"Impossible. Of course, I'm not saying what might be done by a master-craftsman—"

"But Chambers wasn't a burglar. He was an engineer, and always had been. He was a skilled one, too. He could do better by his profession than by burglary. That's the heaviest item in the prosecution's bill, Carruthers. It establishes that we're on the defensive. It's no use ringing the charges on Bowyer's enmity or his desire to get the Missatibi. We can't prove anything on him, and he's in danger of proving much on you. The thing we have to do is to clear up this forgery situation."

He hesitated. "Carruthers, I'll be frank with you," he said. "There's another motive almost as strong. It's Mrs. Bostock."

Wilton started; and then, realizing the infernal nature of the trap, he laughed grimly.

"She went to live at Big Muskeg—in an isolated cottage near your own—right after her husband's death. A damning thing in the eyes of men of the world, as all jurymen pride themselves on being. If we could show her interest was in the line, and not in you—that you weren't fond of each other before Joe Bostock died—"

"She was like a sister to me for Joe's sake," said Wilton.

"Which is the last—the very last suggestion that I would put before a jury," answered Payne.

Wilton had another visitor that day. It was Jim Betts, who had somehow obtained a permit to see him, and appeared outside the bars, accompanied by the warden.

"Will," he said huskily, "we're going to get you out of here. I told you them two snakes would be found at the bottom of the brushwood. I believe in ye, boy! That ain't much, maybe, but I want ye to know it."

Wilton was deeply moved. "Thank you, Jim," he said warmly.

"And listen, boy! Ye remember how ye came to me about meeting that note when it falls due? I told ye I couldn't help ye. Well, boy, I was lying. I told ye ye'd best make terms with Phayre. If ye'd done that—well, I'd have kept my money. But ye didn't. Ye had the guts to go ahead and fight a battle that gave ye no more chance than a mouse in a cat's claws. And then I knew ye couldn't fail, and that my money'd be safer with you than in the best gilt-edged bonds that was ever put out.

"I was trying ye, Will, and ye've made good; and I want to say"—the old man's voice almost failed him—"I want to say the money's yours to meet that note when it falls due, and I—I want ye to know this when ye're in trouble, and not when ye're out of it and all the world's slapping ye on the back and cheering ye, and—and—damn it, I'm going to get ye out of here a free man, or my name ain't Betts!"

CHAPTER XXVII
Confession.

When Wilton had been arrested Kitty had been stunned by the news. She had made frantic attempts to see him, but without success. Then she had gone to Payne and begged him to take charge of the defense, offering to do all in her power, irrespective of expense, because of Wilton's friendship with Joe.

Payne, who, in common with everyone, had believed in Wilton's guilt when the facts were skillfully given out through Bowyer's agency, had been moved by her faith in the accused man. This had given him his first doubts. He had thought Kitty was actuated only by her own faith in Wilton; it was not until later that he began to suspect a warmer motive.

For days Kitty remained at home prostrated. She knew on what the charge was built, and the consciousness that Wilton's freedom could only be purchased by her confession caused her an agony of shame and fear. Yet she would have purchased Wilton's freedom even at the cost of that humiliation, had she not known that she must inevitably lose him. Instinctively she realized that treachery was the one thing that he would never condone.

And the news of the death of Molly and her father was a further horror. What might not have happened in the camp during those hours before the fire? Perhaps worse things than the awful death that followed. For days she was ill in bed, a prey to every torment of the soul.

At last, when she could bear it no longer, she resolved to go to see Bowyer. Abhorrent though the journey was, it seemed to her to offer the only possible remedy. She left secretly, at an early hour one morning, and reached Cold Junction a little before noon.

At the same hour Bowyer was seated in the office of his house there. Facing him across the desk was Clark, the manager of the bank of New North Manitoba at Clayton.

"Why d' you come to me?" jeered Bowyer, trying to fight down his burning rage. "Why don't you go to Phayre?"

"I never go to the little men," said Clark suavely. "Not when there's bigger ones handy."

"I'm not going to take you up on your preposterous story," Bowyer stormed. "I won't answer it. Nor will I deny it. You won't get 'yes' or 'no' out of me. Let's say you've rendered special and confidential services to the bank this past year and you want a bonus. How'll that do?"

"Call it what you like," said Clark. "But get me straight, Mr. Bowyer. I didn't tackle that job to be fobbed off with a paltry two hundred dollars. I know what it was worth to you and I want a proper price for it."

Bowyer, who knew how to handle men, made him no offer, but, picking up his checkbook, wrote out a check for a thousand dollars. He blotted it and handed it to Clark, who looked at it and smiled. Bowyer had not gaged Clark.

"I may as well tell you," said Clark, "I'm not bargaining. I'm going to bleed you just what you're willing to stand. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds, which I'll specify, and fifty thousand in cash."

Bowyer went white. Clark had gaged his limit exactly. The two men eyed each other in silence for a few seconds. Then Bowyer capitulated.

"Your talents are wasted here," he said. "I'll take you up on that, and I'll be able to employ you to better advantage ofter the first of the year. You're not afraid of a check?"

"Not in the least," said Clark. "I'll have a list of bonds for you a little later. I'm waiting to see how Pequonsets Consolidated move. Thank you!"

He took the check and sauntered out of the house. When he was gone Bowyer gave way to one of his mad rages. He called up Phayre and damned him. He stamped up and down the office; and in the middle of it his man announced Kitty.

When she came in he was smiling and admirably under control. He offered her a chair and looked in admiration at her blue eyes and clear skin. In the past Bowyer had been afraid of Kitty; now that he had her in his power he scented a new pursuit.

"Well, Mrs. Bostock, I guess this isn't social," he said. "Last time we parted you were quite vexed with me."

Kitty put her hands to her eyes and broke down. "I can't bear it," she sobbed. "It's too awful. I've been ill for days, and—I had to come to you. It's Wilton and Molly. If you had any hand in the poor child's death may God forgive you, Tom Bowyer!"

Bowyer winced. In his joy at having escaped before the police arrived upon the scence, he had managed to smother his conscience tolerably well, especially when he reflected that Molly had herself started the fire. Besides, it was Hackett who had taken alarm and pulled him from the room when he might have saved her.

"Make yourself easy," he said sullenly. "I hadn't any hand in it. I don't know what happened, but I guess she didn't go to the camp against her will, Mrs. Bostock," he leered. "Maybe she'd taken a fancy to Lee Chambers. I saw something of that sort in the wind, and so I hadn't started to carry out our plan."

"Our plan!" gasped Kitty.

"The one that we agreed on, to keep her away from Will Carruthers," said Bowyer venomously.

He expected an outburst, but Kitty was beyond that now. "You know that I've come about Will," she said in a choking voice. "I don't know what to do. Nobody but you can help me. What shall I do?"

Bowyer pretended to reflect. "I don't quite see what you can do, Mrs. Bostock," he answered. "I don't believe he's guilty—"

"Of course he isn't guilty!"

"I've always said he ain't. But he'll have to take his verdict from the jury. They won't convict unless they're pretty dead sure. If they do, it'll be on good evidence. What is there we can do?"

Kitty looked at him in consternation. "The safe!" she gasped. "That's what—"

"But that has nothing to do with Joe's death, Mrs. Bostock."

She sprang to her feet, confronting him with dramatic indignation. "You know that it has everything!" she cried. "You're playing with me and torturing me. Do you suppose I don't know what they're saying about him—that he forged Joe's name to those checks and murdered him to prevent discovery? Do you suppose I don't know that, when I gave you the combination, just to help Will, that you put those checks there? Let me tell the truth on the witness stand!" she pleaded, standing before him with clasped hand, and the tears raining down her cheeks.

"Tell the truth? You must be mad!" he shouted.

"If the jury knew that, they'd acquit him. It could be arranged. I'd say I gave the combination to Lee Chambers—"

Again Bowyer began to be afraid of Kitty; but this time it was her stupidity he feared. For he understood her at last; a woman's heart, a schemer's brain, and a child's mind and experience—that was Kitty Bostock.

And he saw that this was the occasion to let loose one of his habituated rages. He seized her hands in his, one in each, and twisted them until she screamed with the pain.

"Let's understand each other, Kitty Bostock!" he hissed in a furious voice. "I'll take up your proposition and show you what it means. Listen! First, you'll break your solemn covenant with me. Dishonest, you think? The sort that's made between people every day. I've played fair with you. And you'll play fair with me, or you'll lose your fortune—every penny of it. That's first.

"Second, so surely as you go into the witness-box with such a story I'll say you lie. I'll say he was your lover. I'll say that he killed Joe at your instigation because you wanted to be rid of him. I'll say that you went to Big Muskeg and lived there, almost next door to him. I'll bring forward a workman who saw you two together, kissing on the swamp one evening. You thought that little scene wasn't overhearrd and noticed, did you? I'll swear it's a concocted story made up by you to free your paramour. What sort of figure do you think you'll cut in the witness-box then, Kitty Bostock?"

Bowyer had calculated rightly. Upon a woman like Kitty, petted and spoiled from birth, the astounding fact of physical violence comes as a stunning shock that breaks down the soul's resistance. It is only on repetition that the reaction comes.

And Bowyer calculated rightly again. He dropped her hands and stood looking at her as one who has suffered wounding in the house of a friend.

"Kitty Bostock," he said gently, "I promise you that he shall be freed. I have the means, the influence, the power. I didn't guess that suspicion of Joe's death would fall on him. I know he didn't murder Joe. Keep your head, and all shall be well. I swear it. Do you believe?"

She looked at him as if he had hypnotized her. "Yes, I believe you," she answered.

"So surely as you speak one word, he'll hang. Keep quiet, and he shall be saved. Promise me you'll say nothing!"

"Oh, I'll say nothing," wailed Kitty, wringing her hands. "I promise you. I see. Yes, I understand now."

And she went out of the house with her head low, dubious, and yet with the conviction that Bowyer could save Wilton. Bowyer could save him, but nobody else could do so. She would trust him, because there was nobody else to trust.

When she had gone, Bowyer sank back in a chair and wiped his forehead. He had had two blows that day, and, notwithstanding his habitual poise, he felt the solid ground trembling beneath him.

He had been sure Kitty would come to him, and he had been sure he could make her see what he had made her see. But he had never guessed Kitty was such a fool—or had so much heart and conscience, which in his opinion, came to about the same thing.

Between the house and the station Kitty grew conscious of an old man walking beside her, trying to speak to her. Absorbed in her thoughts, she did not know how long he had been there. Suddenly she realized that this was Jim Betts.

She shrank back aghast, looking at him with eyes wide with fear. Jim nodded and smiled.

"It's all right; don't be afeared of me, Mrs. Bostock," he said. "You're mighty worried about Will,' ain't you now? I guess we all are.

"And you've been to see Tom Bowyer, to ask him to help you and Will? That snake won't help you, child. It ain't his nature. Will didn't murder Joe, nor steal his money, neither; but things look mighty black for him, and he's in a bad way. Won't you go to Mr. Payne and tell him what you know?"

"What do you mean?" cried Kitty shrilly. "I don't know anything except that Will's innocent."

"Tell Mr. Payne that, Mrs. Bostock," persisted Jim.

"He knows it. What is there for me to tell? You're trying to trap me—all of you."

"No, Mrs. Bostock, we ain't trying to trap you," said Jim doggedly. "We're trying to save Will. Don't you suppose we're better friends to Will than Tom Bowyer is?"

They had reached the station. The train for Clayton was waiting. Jim followed Kitty into the compartment and took his seat beside her. Presently they were off, grinding out the miles across the dreary snowbound waste. Kitty sat silent beside Jim who watched her face in quiet eagerness.

She was trying to find some guidance, and her mind was all awhirl. Could she trust Bowyer? Could anyone help her? Why had Jim Betts found her in Cold Junction and followed her? Why was he persecuting her?"

"Jest think, Mrs. Bostock, what would Joe have done if he'd known Will was in trouble?" pleaded Betts. "Would he have gone to Tom Bowyer to ask him to save him?"

Suddenly Kitty broke down in tears. "I don't know what to do," she sobbed. "I'll do anything—anything for Wilton. But I don't know how to do it."

"You said I was trying to trap you, Mrs. Bostock. Then there must be something to trap. You'd know something about all this if anybody did. Tell me. I won't tell nobody. I'll let Will go to the gallows rather than tell, unless you let me."

She blanched and turned a glance of terror upon him. "He'll be acquitted!" she cried. "It's absurd! Nobody'll believe such an accusation."

"No, Mrs. Bostock, he'll be convicted sure, unless we can get to the bottom of it all," said Jim.

"Tom Bowyer swore he'd save him if—if—"

"If—" questioned Jim.

"If I keep silent. But I'll speak. I will. I never trusted him. Mr. Bowyer told me I couldn't hold the line, and I wanted to save the money to help Will. He promised that when the smash came he'd take the shares off my hands at par if I'd give him the combination of the safe, so that he could find out about the plans. I gave it to him. The safe was mine—and I was trying to help Will. And I told Tom Bowyer the secret of the wheat lands, so that he'd know he wasn't losing anything by buying my shares."

She let her head fall against Jim's shoulder, sobbing uncontrolably. Jim laid his rough hand on her hair.

"There, child, I guess you feel better now, don't you!" he said. "You didn't understand the wrong that you were doing. That's the way wrong's generally done. And now we'll go to Mr. Payne and fix things up for Will."

CHAPTER XXVIII
The Closing of the Trap.

Payne had not admitted to Wilton how serious the situation was. If it could be shown that the bank had forged Joe's transfer of the shares; if it could be proved that the checks were forgeries, and had been deposited in the safe in Wilton's absence, the tables would be turned, and one of the two props of the prosecution knocked from under it. Otherwise—

Sometimes again Payne found himself wondering whether his client was really innocent, after all.

Then he beat down his doubts and set his mind to work. He had suspected that Kitty could furnish him with a clue, but he had been able to elicit nothing from her.

He was struggling with his perplexities about a month before the date set for the trial when Jim Betts and Kitty came to his office. They had gone there from the station, and, with quivering lips and in trembling voice, Kitty sobbed out her story while Payne listened in utter amazement.

"Why did you do this, Mrs. Bostock?" he asked, when he had heard her to the end.

"Because I love Will and wanted to help him," she answered.

"You are willing to tell that story in the witness-box just as you've told it to me?"

"I will!" cried Kitty. "If it will save Will—if it's needed to save him."

Jim Betts looked at Payne. "I guess that clears him," he said hopefully.

The lawyer shook his head. "I'll put her in the box as a last resort, if I must," he answered. "But not unless I must."

"Why, ding it, won't that clear him?" shouted Betts.

"I'm afraid, Mr. Betts, that it will not," said Payne. "Tom Bowyer's clinched his case; and of all his damnable rascalities the way he's got Mrs. Bostock into his power's the worst. Would you believe that story if you were a juryman? However, I'll try it if I must. Meanwhile, we mustn't stop looking round for another point of attack."

He did not find one. As the day of the trial drew nearer he knew Will's case was desperate. Public opinion was inflamed against him, and Bowyer's skillful campaign had borne rich fruits. The courtroom was packed to suffocation. Only one juror was challenged; he had been an employe of Bowyer's once, and, as it was learned, he was the one man, apart from Betts, who had proclaimed his belief in Wilton's innocence.

This was a bad omen, but the outlook became more ominous as the trial progressed. The prosecution established the fact that Joe and Wilton had been absolutely alone at the time of the murder. Indian witnesses deposed that the dead outlaws had been peddling liquor in their camp, miles from the scene, at the same hour. Papillon and Passepartout, placed in the box, swore that they had not left their encampment until the afternoon, expecting Joe and Wilton to return.

Without animus, but in the resolve to clear his own reputation for laxity, Quain had worked up the case until each link appeared complete. Andersen, who followed the Indian witnesses, testified reluctantly that he had overheard Wilton request the pseudo policemen to delay their journey to Clayton, as he did not wish Joe Bostock's death to be known, for business reasons, until some time later. There followed an expert in medical jurisprudence.

"Would it be possible for one man to shoot another through the heart from behind, and at the same time to have his left arm shattered by the bullet?" asked Payne.

"If they were standing face to face, and he put his right arm round the other and fired obliquely, that would be a quite likely result," answered the expert.

"Could it be done with a rifle?"

"No. It could be done with an automatic pistol."

"From your examination of the remains, would you say that the wound was inflicted by a pistol or a rifle bullet?"

"It is quite impossible to say."

"What caliber bullet would pierce a man's body and still have force enough to break another man's arm?"

"A .450, fired at close range, provided it passed clean through the heart between the ribs."

Payne cross-examined other witnesses to elicit the fact that Wilton had possessed no automatic, but he produced no impression by it.

There followed Papillon and Jean Passepartout, who stated that they had been told by the outlaw Hackett, that Wilton had murdered Joe Bostock. Having already come to the same opinion, and being afraid of having the built laid to them, they had decided to run away.

The next witness was Tonguay, who deposed that he had been peddling liquor at the Indian camp at the time of the tragedy. Having learned of it from the Indians, who had got the news from the halfbreeds, the two men had formed the plan of impersonating policemen and arresting Wilton in order to blackmail him. It was their intention to hold him to ransom in a hiding-place nearby, where they kept their stolen uniforms, until the money arrived.

"Subsequently you and Hackett went to the camp again to peddle liquor?" asked the crown attorney.

"Hackett told me there was a good chance to make money there, and I went wit' heem."

"Did you ever make the acquaintance of an engineer named Chambers?"

"Sure!" grinned Tonguay.

"What was Chambers doing there?"

"Oh, I guess he got a job."

"Was that why he went there?"

"I guess he had somet'ing better than that," said Tonguay.

"Did he tell you what it was?"

"He tole me he knew somet'ing about Mr. Carruthers what give him a pain in de neck to t'ink about, an' he got a job out of him, an' meant to get somet'ing more."

To Payne's trained brain the man was speakin as if he had been coached, but the sensation caused by his words was indescribable. There was not the faintest stir in the courtroom as the crown attorney proceeded.

"Did he tell you what the nature of his hold was over the defendant?"

"How's dat?" stammered Tonguay.

"Did he say what Mr. Carruthers had done?"

"He didn't say dat. He said he done somet'ing what give him a pain in the neck," repeated Tonguay artlessly. "And he say we stan' in together an' get somet'ing more out of him."

Payne leaped to his feet as Tonguay ended his evidence.

"Who told you to tell that story?" he shouted. "Did you learn that while you were in the hospital?"

Tonguay rolled his eyes, gulped, and blinked. Taken aback, he did not know what to say.

"I object to the insinuation!" shouted the crown attorney.

Suddenly the courtroom broke into a cheer. The suppressed excitement rippled from bench to bench, and was caught up by the crowds outside, ignorant though they were of its meaning. The sounds fell like lead on Payne's ears. Taken aback, he found the judge upholding the crown attorney's objection before he could regain his self-control.

"Do you know Mr. Bowyer?" he demanded, when the noise had subsided.

"I object again!" protested the crown lawyer.

"The witness may answer the question," said the judge.

"What's dat you ask me? Sure I know Tom Bowyer. Everybody know him. He give me a job once, five, six year ago. I ain't seen him since den."

As Payne nodded to him to go he heard a buzz of excitement in the courtroom. All eyes were turned toward the crown attorney, at whose side stood Bowyer himself; and it was evidently the intention of the prosecution to call him to the stand.

His eyes attracted upward suddenly, he saw Kitty, in her widow's black, seated in the front row of the gallery, her eyes fixed in terror upon the newcomer. And, as if drawn by the force of her will, Bowyer looked up, and Payne saw the flicker of a smile cross his red, vulpine countenance.

Payne's discouragement yielded to red-hot anger. He would show this fox no mercy. But before Bowyer's name had been called, a note, hastily scribbled by Wilton, was put into his hand. He opened it and read:

Remember, nothing about Miss McDonald.

He had been forced to promise that; and with that the nervous energy created by his anger went out of him, leaving him with a sense of hoplesseness.

Bowyer, called, deposed that he had known Joe Bostock intimately for several years. They had always been friendly, though often business rivals.

"When did you first learn of his death?" asked the crown attorney.

"Not for several days after."

"But you met the accused at the Hudson Bay Company's store at Big Muskeg a few days after the event?"

"Two days after."

"What were you doing there?"

"I was passing in a sleigh to look over some timber rights in the district."

"What did he say to you about the tragedy?"

"He told me Joe Bostock was not with him."

"And he said nothing about his death?"

"No. I knew nothing about it for two or three days after that."

"What was the defendant's demeanor at the store?"

"Strange," answered Bowyer. "He appeared to be laboring under intense excitement. I spoke to him about the possibility of acquiring an interest in the Missatibi, and he assaulted me. He had a broken arm, and so I went away quickly without returning the blow."

"Was his demanor that of a guilty man?"

Payne leaped to his feet. "I object to that question!" he shouted. But Bowyer was already answering:

"He looked like a man mad with fear."

As he spoke he glanced upward. There came a scream from the gallery, and Kitty fell back, fainting in her chair.

The court adjourned until the morrow. The mob that packed the streets was for the most part silent as Wilton was conveyed back to the jail, but hisses and hoots were heard. Payne went to his client almost immediately.

"What do you make of it all?" asked Wilton gravely.

Payne was silent awhile. It had gone worse than he had considered possible. Tonguay's perjured statement had made an intense impression upon all in the courtroom. Wilton's guilt seemed now to have been established by the strongest circumstantial evidence, as well as by the elimination of all others. That Chambers had guessed at it, had tried to blackmail Wilton, then to steal, and had killed Jules in the attempt, had been brought out severally by independent witnesses.

When Bowyer's evidence was done the third leg of the tripod would be set up—the motive for the crime. An array of handwriting experts was in waiting to prove the signature of the transfer genuine, and that of the checks a forgery. But apart from all this, Payne had the sense that every lawyer knows—the sense in anticipation of the jury's verdict. There was hardly a shadow of doubt.

"It looks bad," answered Payne. "They must have bought up Tonguay. I was a fool to hide Joe's death. Inquire for Kitty when you go back and try to let me know how she is, won't you? And tell her not to worry. Tell her I'm going to pull out triumphantly, for the sake of the line," said Wilton.

Payne left him with the resolve to put Kitty upon the stand. He did not tell Wilton this. He would have avoided this had it been possible. But it was the only chance remaining. The jury might believe her. There was the bare possibility that they would. It would, of course, supply the prosecution with a second, and even stronger motive for the murder. But the prosecution might mean to call Kitty, anyway.

To Be Continued.

FASHIONS BY MARTHA HOLDEN

SCHOOL days in the offing! And after the first warm Summer days, the cool mornings and hot noons make the children's wardrobe a problem.

Scarfs or coats are almost a necessity, but oh, such a bother. If they are pretty Mabel and Nellie and sister Flossie won't mind half as much.

Pockets by all means must be part of the school frocks. They like to show, but once in a while we find a retiring pocket hidden under a fold or under one's sash. That is where George puts it all over the girls, for even a suffragist resists the temptation of wearing pockets all over the front of her coat.

No. 9379—What school girl's wardrobe is complete without a pleated skirt and middy? This one illustrated is the regulation style and very easy to make. Patterns can he had in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. To make the dress in an 8-year-old size will require 1¾ yards 36-inch material for skirt and 1½ yards 36-inch material for blouse.

No. 1416—Even the "awkward age" can attain grace in a long-waisted frock like this. Patterns cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards 36-inch material with 2½ yards trimming.

No. 1479—The new long waist is sponsored by the very smartest girls. This charming dress is easily made and would do well to wear to school in those early Fall days without a coat. The patterns cuts in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. Size 16 requires 2¼ yards 36-inch material with 1¾ yards 36-inch contrasting.

No. 1322—A straight one-piece dress that hangs from the shoulder, the newest thing in sleeves, a bit of embroidery and a gay-colored belt make this an altogether desirable style for the girl who goes to school. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. 2¼ yards 36-inch material is sufficient to make this dress in an 8-year-old size.

Transfer Pattern No. 4913—in blue only.

No. 1494—Brother's new suit is of equal importance as sister's new dress, so we are showing a style that should please the man of to-morrow. The pattern comes in sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2¾ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1484—If mother has promised you a new coat for early Fall, you should certainly persuade her to make you one like this, for it has the popular raglan sleeve, with or without a belt and the collar may be made to button up around the neck for colder days. The pattern cuts in sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 8 requires 3⅜ yards 36-inch material.

No. 1485—If your daughter has reached the sophisticated age when she becomes critical about her clothes, you would be certain to please her with a frock made like this. You can secure patterns in sizes 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 years. To make the dress in a 16-year-old size will require 3½ yards 36-inch material with 6 yards trimming.

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of the above designs at the rate of 15 cents for each pattern. These patterns are stylish and perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give number, size, age, etc.
MARTHA HOLDEN BOOKS OF FASHIONS issued quarterly, 10c a copy. Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

MUTT AND JEFF— Jeff Ought to Do His Concentrating in the Lunch Hour — By "BUD" FISHER

Before Baby Comes

THERE are thousands of expectant mothers who undergo much useless suffering for months before, as well as at the moment when delivery occurs. These months of suffering, with nerves and vital organs weakened, leave their effect upon the child. An eminent physician found the way to stop much of this unnecessary suffering—the same easy way which thousands of mothers have used for three generations.

Mrs. Walter S. Hadley, Bridgeport, Ind., says: "Before my little boy came I was so paralyzed in my hips and limbs I could hardly walk, and some days after a little extra exertion I couldn't walk a step. I felt it coming on this time; in fact, I could hardly get up when I sat down, but now, after using one bottle of Mother's Friend, I am so much better. I feel that I almost owe my life to Mother's Friend."

"Mother's Friend" is applied externally to the abdomen, back and hips. It penetrates remarkably, permitting the easier relaxation and distension of muscles, nerves, tissues and ligaments, and their constant easier readjustment during expectancy and at child-birth. Have no more fear or dread, mother! Start using "Mother's Friend" now—the sooner the better.

Mrs. C. J. Hartman, Scranton, Pa., says: "With my first two children I had a doctor and a nurse, and then they had to use instruments, but with my last two children I used Mother's Friend and had only a nurse; we had no time to get a doctor, because I wasn't very sick—only about ten or fifteen minutes."

"Mother's Friend" contains no narcotics or harmful drugs. It is safe. For three generations "Mother's Friend" has relieved expectant mothers of much useless suffering. Mother! you must avoid mere greases and useless substitutes. Begin using "Mother's Friend" today. It is sold at drug stores—everywhere.

FREE BOOKLET ON MOTHERHOOD

Don't let false modesty keep you from this duty to yourself, to your child and to your home. By all means, you should have our valuable illustrated book sent free. Send for your copy now to Bradfield Regulator Co., BA-42, Atlanta, Ga. Get "Mother's Friend" from your druggist today.

WORLD SHIPPING SHOWS INCREASE

Tonnage Is 56,802,000; Good Gains Reported in America.

The gross tonnage of steel, steam and motor driven ocean-going ships of the world is 56,802,000 tons, as compared with 42,514,000 tons in 1914, the year the World War started.

Despite destruction of world shipping caused by German submarines the total tonnage is more than 14,000,000 tons greater than eight years ago.

This is shown in the latest merchant marine figures collected by the United States commerce department. Germany, whose tonnage of 5,098,000 tons in 1914 made her second only to Great Britain, is shown to have 1,783,000 tons and to be gaining more rapidly than any other nation. This is indicated by the fact that a year ago Germany's tonnage was 654,000.

More than half the total increase in world tonnage during the past year, 2,209,152 tons, was due to the increase of 1,129,000 tons in the German merchant fleet. German shipbuilding under construction is estimated at 500,000 tons.

Great Britain's tonnage of 19,053,-000, as compared with 18,877,000 in 1914. She has under construction 1,819,504 tons.

The United States has a total of 12,506,000 tons as compared with 1,837,000 tons in 1914. Only 150,623 are under construction.

Tonnage of other leading countries shows: Japan, 3,325,000; France, 3,030,000; Holland, 2,613,000; Italy, 2,520,000; Norway, 2,237,000; British dominions, 2,201,000; other nations, 11,841,000.

Two women who had booked passage on a liner for New York and had missed the boat train in London hurried to the air-station at Croydon and engaged an airplane in which they reached Southampton a few minutes before their vessel sailed.

Never in your life have you seen such a remarkable collection of stylish "Ready-to-Wear" bargains for all the family as you will find in PHILIPSBORN'S 312-page Style and Shopping Guide for Fall and Winter—NOW READY and mailed FREE on request. It's a regular "gold mine" of values.

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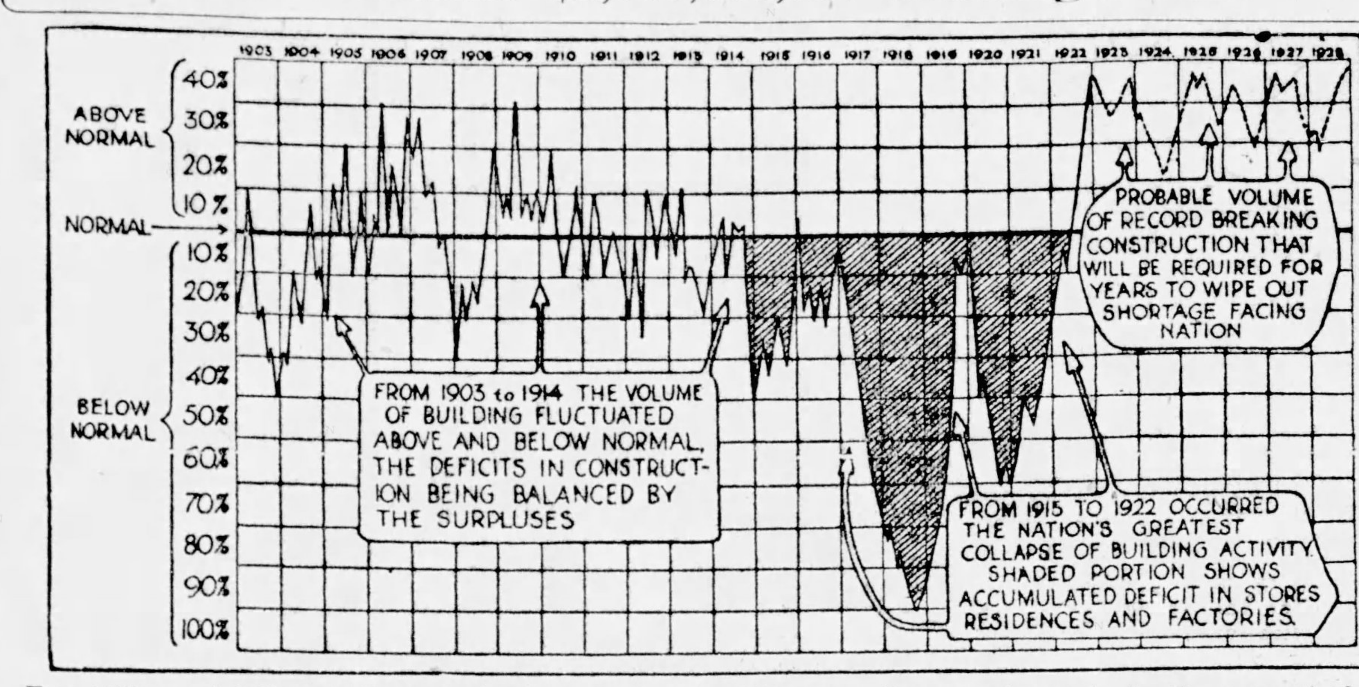

Two billions of dollars is the valuation placed by economists upon stores and residences that should have been constructed to provide for the country's normal development between 1914 and 1922. That figure measures the shortage inherited from the days when soaring construction costs made building unprofitable and when men and materials were being diverted to war purposes.

The accompanying chart, based on building permits issued the last 20 years in a score of the largest cities, indicates how nearly the country approached building stagnation. In 1918 the curve approached closest its base. With construction almost 90 per cent below normal the country was supplying a little more than a tenth of the buildings it needed.

"Boom" Period Expected.

Economists are finding most business and industrial activities move in cycles. From an examination of records it appears normal and subnormal periods are followed at regular intervals by "boom" or "peak" years. The chart shows how true this "law of cycles" is of the building trades. The "peaks" in 1906, 1909, 1913, 1916, 1919 and 1922, recur regularly at three or four-year intervals. The phenomenal building activity sweeping the country could have been predicted three years ago.

In future years it is not to be expected the line will fall to any great extent. However it may fluctuate it must remain in the area of abnormal line.

To Be High Five Years.

Surpluses balanced deficits and no appreciable shortage could accumulate. But after 1914 the line was continuously below normal and the need for new building became increasingly acute. Since the country must make up this deficiency while it is supplying current needs for at least five years of abnormally high building activity are expected.

The deficit is mainly in stores and residences. In relieving the shortage in this type of construction workmen who are skilled in the building trades will find continuous and unprofitable employment for years to come.

FOUR-STATE SHORT CUTS

OHIO

COLUMBUS — Governor Davis asked Attorney General Price what authority is vested in him by the state constitution to check profiteering in coal prices. The governor asked for a ruling on this question following a fruitless session between the state fuel administration and coal operators who met here to arrange for a fair price for coal mined in the state.

COLUMBUS — The Democratic women's state central committee, meeting here voted upon itself the task of making a poll of Democratic women of Ohio.

FINDLAY — Hancock county's clover seed crop will not equal that of normal years, Henry Davis, seedsman here says. Many farms will do well to yield a bushel to the acre, he said.

CLEVELAND—A second attempt to remove Fred Kohler as mayor of Cleveland was started by Patrick F. Kennedy.

COLUMBUS—For the first time in more than 25 years the grand property duplicate of the state will show a decrease this year, reports of county auditors to the state tax commission indicate.

COLUMBUS — Formal protest against placing on the ballot in November the proposed taxation and debt limitation amendments to the constitution, which were recently initiated, was filed by the Ohio Uniform Tax league through A. P. Sandles, secretary, with Secretary of State Smith.

COLUMBUS — Despite rain one afternoon more than 30,000 persons visited the Ohio state fair. But one of a number of Ohio candidates for major political offices to be voted on in November, who had been invited to visit the fair, appeared

COLUMBUS—United States Senator Pomerene again was attacked by Dr. P. A. Baker, general superintendent of the Anti-Saloon league for "voting wet in the senate as long as Ohio voted that way and not voting dry until after Ohio had done so," in a statement given out here. At the same time Dr. Baker said his repeated attacks on Pomerene's record was not to be construed that the league is a "Republican organization."

CLEVELAND — All railroad bridges here were under guard following the uncovering of what is believed to have been an attempt to blow up the Cuyahoga river bridge of the Belt Line railroad, part of the New York Central system.

CEDAR POINT—A. Bart Horton, Cincinnati, was elected president of Ohio Elks' association, succeeding John B. Sherry, Bellaire, at the Elks' convention here.

COLUMBUS—A ratio of not quite two men to a job was maintained at the eight free employment bureaus in Ohio for the week ending Aug. 19, the last compilation of the department of industrial creations.

CINCINNATI—Railroad detectives are investigating a mysterious explosion on a Cleveland, Cincinnati Chicago & St. Louis railroad track in Arlington Heights, 30 feet north of a trestle.

COLUMBUS—Increase in the balance in the state's general revenue fund from $931,063.78 in 1920, when a Democratic governor was in office, to close to $10,000,000, June 30, 1922, will be one of the principal talking points in the Republican campaign.

CLEVELAND—On behalf of Benedict Crowell of Cleveland, chairman of the executive committee of the Ohio division of the Association Against Prohibition, a Cleveland attorney will bring mandamus proceedings against Secretary of State Harvey C. Smith to compel the secretary to place the proposed wet amendment to the state constitution on the ballot in November.

PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA — With only 3,000 men needed to bring the shop forces of the Pennsylvania up to normal the company in anticipation of biggest volume of business it ever hed, plans to employ for a limited period a force in excess of the number required for normal repair work, W. G. Atterbury, vice president in charge of operation said.

"Shop forces are more than 94 per cent of the regular force," the announcements aid. 'and the number of men at work in the shops throughout the system is being increased daily."

HARRISBURG—Five units of the national guard now in the bituminous coal fied are being withdrawn, according to announcement made by Governor Sproul.

BEAVERDALE — Twelve families fled from their homes when fire swept over two town blocks, destroying a dozen stores and dwellings and causing an estimated loss of $150,000. More than 100 people are homeless.

HUNTINGDON — Three brick plants at Mount Union increased wages of all classes of workers Sept. 1. The Harbison-Walker plant, largest in the world, the General Refractories Co. and the United State Refractories increased laborers from $2.70 per day to $3.50 and all skilled workmen accordingly.

PITTSBURGH—The tippel at the Schenck mine near Ookmont was destroyed by a dynamite explosion with an estimated loss of $1,500. About the same time the tipple at the mine of A. L. Sampson, not far away, was damaged to the extent of $100 by a similar explosion. The mines were reported as wagon mines operating on a non-union basis.

SHARON—Felix, the three-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. John Dill, met death in one of the strangest mishaps that has ever occurred here. The child was seated on a telephone pole which has been deposited on a vacant lot near his home. Perry Miller, a neighbor, in backing his car out of the garage, struck the pole, which turned over and pinned the baby underneath it.

PITTSBURGH — The bituminous coal strike in western Pennsylvania blew up when the Pittsburgh Coal Producers' association announced it would meet with officers of District 5, United Mine Workers, and sign the Cleveland agreement.

MICHIGAN

HILLSDALE—The last community day celebration for this year was a very successful one. The weather was ideal and it was estimated that the attendance was about 5,000.

MONROE—Two men are held in jail here following the seizure by Monroe officers of a 40-foot gasoline launch with 180 cases of Canadian ale and beer aboard.

HOWELL—A posse of bloodhounds were let loose in Livingston county in search of an unknown "gas maniac," who, for four days had been terrorizing farmers by stealing into their homes at night and releasing what authorities believe to be a poisonous gas.

GRAND RAPIDS—Melvin E. Trotter, the evangelist, who obtained a divorce on a cross-complaint, took an audience into his confidence in the Grand Rapids City Rescue Mission, of which he is superintendent, and unburdened himself of the worry that has been his since his wife filed court action asking a legal separation. Mr. Trotter asserted that he was "on the job" to stay, contrary to the impression that he was leaving his post.

LANSING—The state board of equalizers has completed its work in fixing the valuation of the various counties upon which tax levies for the fiscal year will be based.

LANSING—Tear gas was used last night by state troopers in quelling a disturbance at the Ionia reformatory. A telephone call was recived that the men in the dormitories were causing a disturbance because they did not like the personnel of the guard and state troopers were requested.

INDIANA

GARY—Four of nine men declared to be under arrest in connection with the wrecking of a Michigan Central express train here on Aug. 20, were said to have admitted they were striking railroad shopmen and one of them today told a story of how they had loosened a rail which ditched the express and killed the engineer and fireman.

SEYMOUR—A package containing 77 sticks of dynamite and twenty feet of fuse was found by William Rebber when he was wrecking an old barn on a lot which he bought recently in the southwest part of this city.

LAFAYETTE — Dr. Edward C. Elliott, president-elect of Purdue university, is here from Missoula, Mont., to assume his new duties. Dr. Elliott succeeds Henry W. Marshall, acting president who has been in charge of university affairs since the death of President W. E. Stone, while climbing a mountain in Canada more than a year ago.

RICHMOND—The advisability of concentrating the bonded liquor supply now stored throughout Indiana and Southern Ohio in distilleries and warehouses at a central point near Cincinnati, was discussed at a conference attended by Roy A. Haynes, federal prohibition commissioner, Bert Morgan, prohibition chief for Indiana and Al Melahn of Toledo, Chief of the Indiana, Ohio, Michigan division general prohibition agents. It was pointed out that such concentration would not only make for economy but also would safeguard against theft.

FORT WAYNE—The Fort Wayne Evening Press started one year ago by the Journal-Gazette Co., has suspended publication.

GARY—"We found conditions in Gary very bad—about as bad as they could be," said Bert Morgan, federal prohibition director for Indiana, following a raid of 23 federal agents armed with warrants for alleged liquor law violators.

WINONA LAKE—The international convention of the Disciples of Christ was opened formally last week in the tabernacle at Winona Lake. The convention was called to order by the Rev. Stephen E. Fisher, of Champaign, Ill., the president, and more than 2,000 persons heard him make his annual address.

LAFAYETTE—One teacher in the public schools of the city has resigned and others are threatening to do so as a result of a recent ruling of the school board against continuance of monthly teachers' institutes and the practice of paying teachers their salaries during periods of absence on account of sickness.

ALLIED GROWERS MARKET WHEAT

Associations of Farmers Relieve Growers of Responsibility of Selling.

Farmers of the West and Northwest who are members of five state wheat growers associations which comprises the Northwest Wheat Growers Associated, will be relieved of the responsibility of selling their own wheat under plans of the organization which on Aug. 1 opened a sales agency in Minneapolis.

All matters pertaining to the sale of wheat will be handled by the several selling agencies it has established in the territory, according to J. F. Adams, auditor of the organization.

Application for a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has been made, through which medium the major portion of the grain will be sold, Mr. Adams said. The Northwest Wheat Growers will not act as a commission concern, its interest being confined to the selling end, as no wheat will be purchased by it, he said. It also will not deal in future options.

One of the objects of the organization is to attempt to create a more stable market, Mr. Adams declared. A normal quantity will be sold each month, depending upon market conditions, with no set limits to guage the movement.

The Northwest Wheat Growers maintain selling agencies at Portland, Ore., Seattle and Ogden, Utah. Wheat from North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska and Colorado will flow through the Minneapolis office, while Washington, Oregon and Idaho grain will be disposed of at the Western agencies.

Under the rules, each of the 20,-000 members, who have contracted to pool their wheat for six years, will take his wheat to an immediate elevator and obtain elevator receipts, according to Mr. Adams. These will be forwarded to the Northwest Wheat Growers' office and farmers will be paid 75 per cent of the full value, based on current market prices, he explained. Additional advances will be made as the grain is sold.

Final payments will be based on average prices.

For its export business the organization has made connections with a European house which deals only in co-operative wheat, he added. Duluth, Seattle and Portland will act as export ports.

As Chicago is out of its immediate territory, no trading will be done on the Chicago Board of Trade, Mr. Adams said.

Can't Park Cars, Miners Walk Out

Six hundred miners employed by the Madison Coal corporation at Herrin, Ill., went on strike following refusal of company officials to allow some of the men, who ride to work in automobiles, to park their cars inside of a fence which encloses the mine.

The Latest Markets

Happenings of prime importance, not only to the stock market, but to the country as a whole, featured last week. Security values, which have shown great resisting power to all adverse developments during the last six months, refused to decline in the face of such news as was of a bearish nature.

Whether the continued advance, which again has carried the price average into new high ground, was occasioned by the bullish news, or was merely the result of confidence on the part of the buying element, is a matter of opinion.

The outstanding bit of news was the latest to "break," the injunction proceedings of the government against striking railroad shop workers. Thus the whole question of labor disputes is thrown sharply into the foreground, and may cause uneasiness in some minds until its actual results are defined. No one, save the Communists and their ilk, are playing for industrial suicide, and it is going to take some very drastic happenings to cause any fear in the mind of the average citizen that we are anywhere near a general "labor war."

The report of the trade commission against the latest steel merger failed to affect prices. Passage of the bonus bill by the senate earlier in the week caused little comment. The measure is not yet a law, and is due for many radical changes, delays, perhaps a presidential veto.

Foreign news was favorable to the extent that another delay in the reparations matter has given all Europe a new breathing spell. How any nation or individual is much longer to get consolation out of this "stalling" process is a mystery, but the latest delay served to increase European exchange rates and the price of wheat in America, and cause a cheerful and benign atmosphere to prevail generally.

The renewal of the war between Greece and Turkey was a disturbing factor in European politics, and foreshadows another period of uneasiness in foreign capitals, but was given little attention this side of the Atlantic.

Railroad earnings are showing some irregularities, and these issues seem more sensitive to financial reports than in the past. Northwestern and Rock Island stocks have been active because of reports that both are earning at close to 20 per cent and their shares, more than twice last year's rate. Erie was raided Friday because of an extremely disappointing statement. The loss in revenue to the Erie was due to the coal strike.

Grain

Wheat, cash, $1.08; Sept., $1.07½; Dec., $1.11½. Corn, cash, 68c. Oats, cash, 38c. Barley, cash, 63c. Rye, No. 2, cash, 72c. Clover seed, cash, $10.00; Oct., $9.70; Dec., $9.80; March, $9.85. Alsike, cash, $10.20; Oct., $9.85; Dec., $9.85. Timothy, cash, $2.70; Oct., $2.75; Dec., $2.75.

Chicago — Wheat, Sept., $1.00; Dec., $1.02; May, $1.07⅜. Corn, Sept., 60⅜c; Dec., 55⅞c; May, 59¼c. Oats, Sept., 32⅜c; Dec., 33⅞c; May, 37⅜c. Barley, Sept., 53½c; Dec., 53c. Rye, Sept., 67⅛c; Dec., 69¼c; May, 74¼c.

Produce

Toledo—Butter—Fancy creamery, 1-lb. prints, 40@41c; solid pack, 40c; nut margarine, 22@22½c.

Cheese—Fancy brick, 23c; Michigan, 1-lb., 23½c; brick, 24@25c; longhorn, 24@25c.

Eggs—Candled, 32c; selects, 36c.

Bacon—Fat, 24½c; lean, 34½c; wide, 6 to 8 lbs., 30c; 9 to 10 lbs., 29c; 11 to 12 lbs., 26c; 13 to 15 lbs., 23c. Lard—13c. Hams, 25c. Sausage—Fresh pork, 16c; luncheon, 21c.

Live Poultry — Ducks, 18@20c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 28@30c; hens, 21@23c; Leghorn broilers, 20@23c; broilers 26@28c; old roosters and stags, 14@15c.

Hides—No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; bull, 6c; green calf, No. 1, 17c; No. 2, 15½c; kip, 13c; No. 2 kip, 11½c; cured hides, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; horse hides, $2.50.

Cleveland—Butter, extras in tubs, 43@43½c; prints, 44@44½c; extra firsts, 42@42½c; firsts, 41@41½c; seconds, 34½@35c; packing stock, 23@25c. Eggs — Fresh gathered Northern extras, 34½c; extra firsts, 32½c; Ohio firsts, 29c; Western firsts, new cases, 28c. Oleomargarine—Pound prints nut oleo, 21@23c; high grade, made of animal fat, 19@20c; lower grade, 16@17c. Cheese—York State, 25@28c; brick, 19@20c; fancy Swiss, 35@48c; Northern, 26@27c; limburger, 28@29c. Poultry—Live heavy fowls, 23c; thin, 21@23c; roosters, 14@15c; light broilers, 22@23c; heavy, 28@30c; leghorns, 22@24c; Spring ducks, 21@22c. Potatoes — East-Shore, Virginia Cobblers, new stock, $2.65@2.75 barrel; Jersey, $2.40 for a 150-lb. sack, $1.80 for a two-bushel sack. Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, $4.25 a barrel.

Chicago — Butter unchanged. Eggs, higher; recipts, 10,213 cases; firsts, 27½@28c; ordinary firsts, 24@25c; miscellaneous, 26@27c; storage packed firsts not quoted. Poultry, alive, lower; fowls, 21@23c; springs, 23c; roosters, 14½c. Potatoes weak; receipts, 86 cars. Total United States shipments, 605 cars. Idaho and Oregon sacked Rurals, $1.25 cwt.; Wisconsin bulk Cobblers, $1.25@1.35 cwt.; Minnesocta sacked and bulk Early Ohio's, $1.00@1.20 cwt.; Utah sacked Early Ohio's, $1.00 cwt.; New Jersey sacked Giants, $1.15 cwt.

New York—Butter firm; receipts, 15,040; creamery extras (88 to 91 score), 38½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 14,975; Pacific coast whites extras, 50@5cc. Cheese, lrm; receipts, 3,381. Live poultry barely steady; broilers by freight, 25@27c; by express, 26@31c; dressed poultry steady and unchanged.

Live Stock

Cleveland — Hogs—Receipts, 2,-000; heavies, $9.75; Yorkers, $10.00; pigs, $8.75. Cattle, $9.50. Calves, $15.50. Lambs, $12.00@13.00.

Pittsburgh—Hogs — Receipts, 3,-000; lower; heavies, $9.25@9.60; heavy Yorkers, $10.15@10.25; light Yorkers, $9.50@9.75; pigs, $9.00@9.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 600; steady; sheep, $7.50; lambs, $13.50. Calves — Receipts, 150; steady; top, $13.50.

East Buffalo—Cattle — Receipts, 250; slow and steady. Calves—Receipts, 175; active and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,400; $5.00 @ 14.50; slow, 10c lower; heavy, $9.25@$9.75; Yorkers, $10.15@10.25; light, $9.20@10.00; pigs, 9.00 @ 9.25; roughs, $7.00; stags, $4.00@4.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,000; active and unchanged.

East St. Louis, Ill. — (U. S. Department of Agriculture)—Cattle Receipts, 3,000; best steers steady; few here, $10.00 paid; Western grassers, 25c lower; bulk, $5.00@5.75; light yearlings, canners, bulls and stocker steers about steady; beef cows, 10@15c lower; light calves, 50c@$1.00 lower; bulk yearlings, $7.50@9.00; beef cows, $4.00@5.25; canners, $2.25@2.50; top calves, $12.00. Hogs — Receipts, $13,000; about steady; top, $9.25; bulk of 150-250-pound averages, $9.50@9.65; bulk of 130-150-pound averages, $9.00@9.50; 250 pounds and up, $9.00@9.50; packing sows on weaker footing; bulk, $6.50@7.00; pigs, active and steady; good weight, $8.50@9.00; under 110 pounds, $7.50@8.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800; 25c lower on lambs; steady on sheep to $12.00; bulk fat lambs, $11.50@11.75; culls principally at $6.50; light ewes, $6.00; heavies, $4.00; culls, 50c@$2.50.

Chicago—(U. S. Bureau of Agriculture)—Cattle — Receipts, 2,000; compared with week ago, best steers and yearlings mostly 25c to 50c higher; beef steers and yearlings eligible to sell at $10.00 up, a new high price level for the year. Top matured beef steers, $11.25; numerous loads at $11.00@11.25; best long yearlings, $11.00; she stock largely strong to 25c higher; spots, 35c to 50c higher; on best fat cows and heifers; bulk about steady; veal calves, 50c to 75c higher; stockers and feeders steady; spot weak to lower; week's bulk prices beef steers, $8.90@10.40; stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.00; beef cows and heifers, $4.75@7.25; canners and cutters, $2.85@3.50; veal calves, $12.00@12.50. Hogs — Receipts, 5,500; closed weak; fully 25c lower on all grades; bulk 175 to 200-pound, $9.45@9.60; bulk 230 to 250-pound, $9.10@9.40; bulk 280 to 300-pound, $7.80@8.80; bulk packing sows, $6.00@7.25; bulk pigs, $8.00@8.25; top, $9.65 early; bulk $6.00@6.50; heavy, $7.25@9.10; medium, $8.70@9.50; light, $9.30@9.50; light light, $8.60@9.25; packing sows, smooth, $6.40@7.25; packing sows, rough, $6.25@6.50; killing pigs, $7.25@8.25. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; steady top native lambs, $12.75; compared with week ago fat native lambs mostly 25c to 40c lower; culls steady; fat Western lambs, 10c to 15c lower; sheep weak to 25c lower; feeder classes steady to 25c higher; week's top fat lambs, $13.00; closing bulk prices native lambs, $12.25@12.50; culls, $9.00; Western lambs, $12.75@12.90; feeding lambs, $12.50@12.90; fat ewes, $2.50@7.00.

MINERALS MUST BE PALATABLE

Cows More Particular Than Other Animals About Their Ration.

In the case of supplying minerals for dairy cows and for cattle feeding purposes we have an entirely different problem than in the case of supplying minerals for hogs and other types of farm animals. The cow is much more particular about the taste and condition of her food, and many cows do not care for or will not eat foods which have a distinct animal odor such as ordinary raw bone meal has. Consequently, to make mineral feeds for cows is is necessary to make an especially steamed bone meal for them. This especially steamed bone meal is a by-product of the gelatin-making industry and it is just as clean and suitable for human use as is the gelatin made from the bones.

This special bone meal is being fed by a number of experienced dairymen at this time. A great many of them mix 25 pounds to every 100 pounds of the especially steamed bone meal and simply place it in salt boxes where the cows can get at it. Other dairymen mix some of this bone meal right in with the feed, which is a safer and better plan. In this case, two pounds of the bone meal are mixed with each 100 pounds of feed, or in the proportion of two per cent of the ration. In this way the cow is assured of receiving an ample mineral supply. There are a great many cows that suffer from an inadequate supply of minerals and have the quantity of milk which they produce reduced through an inadequate mineral supply but there have have never been any instances where cows have suffered from an over-supply of minerals. When a cow receives more minerals than she has immediate need for she stores these up in her bones and other parts of her body as a reserve supply to be drawn upon when her ration contains an insufficient supply to meet her immediate body needs.

Careful dairymen are now insuring ample mineral supplies to their entire herd, and, while there is no farm animal that needs such a large supply of calcium and phosphorus as a high-producing dairy cow, all classes of farm animals require minerals and provision should be made to see that they do not suffer from lack of minerals.

CROPS AND LIVE STOCK BUY MORE THIS YEAR

Exhibits and demonstrations which will illustrate to farmers a marked increase in the purchasing power of live stock and crops this year as compared with 1913, will be featured at many state and county fairs.

"For two years the farmer has been fed with gloom," declares Guy H. Hall, director of the National Institute of Progressive Farming. "Nearly everyone has been trying to persuade him that he was particularly and peculiarly out of luck.

"You can make a healthy man ill if you keep telling him he looks bad," he said. "And a large number of our fairs are going to give him the 'Cheer-up' treatment. He'll feel better when the actual articles which his steers and hogs and sheep will buy are paraded before the reviewing stand and he'll remember the year before the war."

Florida Oysterin'. Resort. Furnished Cottages, $15 month up. Boating. Fishing. The Library, Lynn Haven, Fla.

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Go over them each week and write to advertisers whose proposition interest you. Say you saw the ad in THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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CHARGE FOR SPACE—75c cents per line (count six words to a line). Send cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines nor more than forty-two lines. Advertisements that reach us Tuesday morning will appear in issue of that week.

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EARN $110 to $250 monthly, expenses paid, as Railway Traffic Inspector. Position guaranteed after 3 months' spare-time study or money refunded. Excellent opportunities. Write for Free Booklet. G-139 Stand. Business Training Inst., Buffalo, N. Y.

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Write the Words for a Song. We compose music. Submit your poems to us at once. New York Melody Corporation, 428 Fitzgerald Bldg., New York.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures—How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Dept. T. Model Co., Como Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARMS WANTED.

FARM WANTED—Send description and price. John J. Black, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

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Tobacco or snuff habit cured or no pay. $1.00 if cured. Remedy sent on trial. Superba Co., TH, Baltimore, Md.

FRUIT TREES

FRUIT TREES GREATLY REDUCED PRICE. Direct to Planters. No agents. Peaches, apples, pears, plums, cherries, grapes, berries, nuts, pecans, mulberries, ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free 64-page catalog. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 132, Cleveland, Tenn.

MISCELLANEOUS FARMS FOR SALE

$500 Secures Pleasant Home, 52 Acres With Horse, 2 a. Oats ½ a. potatoes, vegetables, hay, furniture, tools included; fine chance raise poultry; good fishing in brook; on improved road just outside village; 6 miles city—plenty of work; good wood lot; 40 apple trees; 7-room house, ample barn, poultry house. To settle affairs only $1,000, half cash. See page 68, Big Bargain Catalog FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 150 S. Nassau St., New York City.

CORN HARVESTERS

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or winrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only $25 with fodder tieing attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

OHIO SOIL EXPERT RECOMMENDS FIVE FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT

Explanation of how scientists at Ohio State University and the Ohio Experiment station at Wooster arrived at agreement on the "standard five" feltilizer formulas, which these workers have recommended as sufficient to the needs of Fall wheat all over Ohio, is given in pamphlet issued Sept. 1, from the department of soils at the university.

Firman E. Bear, professor of soils, writes the pamphlet, which is that of a series on soil topics, issued monthly by his department. He first lists the recomended five fertilizers: Straight acid phosphate, 16 per cent or better; 0-12-4; 2-12-2; 3-12-3 and 2-16-2. In the latter four formulas the center figure represents the per cent of phosphoric acid in the mixture, and the first and third, respectively, the per cent of ammonia and potash.

"It is recognized generally that phosphoric acid is the most important single ingredient in the wheat fertilizer," Professor Bear remarfis. "Nearly half of the farmers in Ohio confine their fertilizer purchases to 16 per cent acid phosphate.

"Other farmers are confident that they secure the best results from a phosphate potash mixture. Still others prefer a mixed fertilizer. It is not the intention in presenting this list of fertilizers to argue in favor of any one as against any of the others. Our only belief is that it should be possible to select any one of these five formulas and derive from its use as good or better a return on the investment than likely is to be secured from any of the other 50 formulas, not on this list, which are being offered for sale in Ohio.

"The 0-12-4 mixture is recommended to those farmers who like to add potash to the phosphoric acid. It contains a relatively high ratio of phosphoric acid and sufficient units of potash to distribute the mixing charge.

"The 2-12-2 is a good complete fertilizer, that easily and economically can be mixed by manufacturers. Its greatest value is on soils deficient in organic matter, and which require some ammonia and potash to help give the wheat a good start before Winter sets in. There is reason to believe that this mixture can be used with profit at present prices of fertilizers and of wheat.

The chief advantages of 3-12-3 mixture are those named in respect to the 2-12-2, with the additional advantage of a little more ammonia and potash.

"The 2-16-2 mixture doubles the formula of the once popular 1-8-1, which was of too low an analysis to be economical. For the same mixing, bagging and freight charges and with the same amount of labor, farmers who use this 2-16-2 will get on to their land just twice as much actual fertilizing material as was the case with the 1-8-1."

TWO WOMEN SCALE MT. OLYMPIA PEAKS

Miss Winona Bailey of Seattle and Mrs. Laurie R. Frazeur of Chicago have scaled all four peaks of Mount Olympia. They are said to be the first women known to have achieved this feat. A letter received from Miss Bailey by Dr. Cora Smith King formerly of Seattle, where she founded the Mountaineers' club tells of their feat. Miss Bailey is a teacher of Latin and Greek in a Seattle high school and Mrs. Frazeur holds a like position in a Chicago high school.

They reached the summits Aug. 3 and Aug. 5, the letter said.

ITCHY PIMPLES ALL OVER FACE

Hard, Large and Festered. Cuticura Healed.

"My trouble started with a breaking out of ugly, red pimples on my face. They were hard, large and festered, and scaled over. The pimples itched and burned, and were in blotches all over my face, causing me to be very much disfigured.

"I tried many remedies but none seemed to help me. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they afforded relief. I continued using them and was completely healed in three weeks." (Signed) Miss Nellie Gardner, R. F. D. 3, Iantha, Mo., Jan. 18, 1922.

Make Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum your every-day toilet preparations and watch your skin improve.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. H, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c.
Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., B-418, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Don't Wear A Truss!

After Thirty Years' Experience We Have Produced an Appliance for Men, Women or Children That Cures Rupture.

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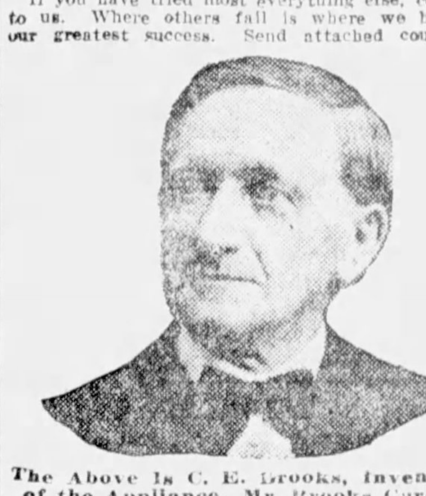
If you have tried most everything else, come to us. Where others fail is where we have our greatest success. Send attached coupon



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85 Cent Bottle (32 Doses) FREE

Just because you start the day worried and tired, stiff legs and arms and muscles, an aching head, burning and bearing down pains in the back—worn out before the day begins—do not think you have to stay in that condition.

Be strong, well, with no stiff joints, sore muscles, rheumatic pains, aching back or kidney trouble caused by body-made acids.

If you suffer from bladder weakness, with burning, scalding pains, or if you are in and out of bed half a dozen times a night, you will appreciate the rest, comfort and strength this treatment should give.

To prove what The Williams Treatment can do for you, no matter how stubborn or chronic your condition, we will give one 85c bottle (32 doses) free if you will cut out this notice and send it with your name and address. Please sent 10 cents to help pay postage, packing, etc., to The Dr. D. A. Williams Company, Dept. Y-518, P. O. Building, East Hampton, Conn. Send at once and you will receive by parcel post a regular 85c bottle, without charge and without incurring any obligation. Only one bottle to the same address or family.

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TRY IT AT MY RISK

New, marvelous way to treat bunions. Stops pain instantly — banishes the ugly hump and tired, achey, swollen, burning condition. You can wear a smaller shoe with comfort. Test it at my risk. First trial convinces.

No clumsy apparatus, no rubber mold or protector, no uncomfortable leather shield or felt pad, no plaster, nor mussy liquid.

It is PEDODYNE, The Complete Bunion Treatment. You will say it is wonderful — amazing, so quick, so sure does it act. Don't waste time and money on useless methods. Don't suffer. Try PEDODYNE at my risk. Write today before you do another thing. Just say "I want to try PEDODYNE." Address

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DOCTOR DISCOVERS NEW RUPTURE REMEDY

Akron, Ohio.—A prominent Ohio physician has discovered a wonderful new method, which is completely revolutionizing the treatment of rupture. This remedy is totally different from any other—no operation—no cutting, and nothing to "rub on." Anyone can use it without pain or danger and without losing an hour from work.

Relief is felt almost immediately and recovery is usually so rapid as to seem miraculous. Anyone who is ruptured may obtain full information regarding this remarkable discovery by writing E. H. Scott, Hernia Specialist, Suite 569-G, Scott Bldg., Akron, Ohio, who will send interesting booklet in plain sealed wrapper.

ENGLAND CLOSES U. S. CONSULATE

Charges Officers Urged Travelers to Ride American Ships.

The American consulate in New Castle has been closed and the consular authority suspended by the British government. It is asserted that the Washington government has been furnished with proof that consular officers in New Castle abused their positions to the disadvantage of British interests, among other things, having refused to vise British passports to the United States on trivial pretexts unless the holders of the passports agreed to travel on American vessels.

It is understood that the basis of the complaint by the British government against the New Castle consuls was the activities of the two American officials in promoting the business of the United States shipping board.

It is charged that they used their powers of attaching or withholding vises to passports of persons who intended to sail from New Castle to the United States and influenced the passengers to go on American rather than on British vessels.

The state department will investigate to determine the extent of the activities of the consul and his assistant as well as to ascertain whether they acted within the bounds of official propriety. A decision on that point, it was said, could not affect the right of the British government to withdraw exequaturs, a sovereign right which cannot be questioned. It would, however, it is understood, affect in a decided way the future of the consular officers who have been withdrawn and probably would influence the decision of the state department as to whether the closing of the New Castle consulate shall be permanent or temporary.

It was said at the state department that it is the duty of American consular officers to aid American shipping and the only point involved was whether the actions of the two officials were within the limits of official propriety.

It was stated also that no question affecting the application of the Volstead act was involved in this case.

RUSSIA NEEDS SPORTS NOW

Soviet Athletes Plan to Hold International "Red" Olympiad.

A "Red Olympiad" is planned by Soviet authorities interested in athletes as Bolshevik Russia's contribution to the world of sport.

Despairing of securing admission to the Paris Olympic games in 1924, Russian athletes hope to be able to organize within a year or two an international competition of the best athletes from the Red Trade Unions and other Communist organizations throughout the world. Proletarian sports, including soccer football, tugs of war, wrestling and field sports are to be featured.

Since the end of the civil war there has been a revival of athletic activity in Russia. Though participating in previous Olympic games, Russia was never quoted as a nation where sports were loved. Instead of baseball or cricket the Russians had the ballet, and they rooted for their dancing favorites with all the vim that Americans displayed in cheering their home run heroes. Horse racing also had thousands of followers, and trotters were as much esteemed at Petrograd and Moscow as in the Kentucky blue grass. Horse racing already has been revived and is growing more popular every day, particularly as betting machines are now permitted.

Among the peasants themselves, however, sport, except for country wrestling and occasional bucolic running matches, was practically unknown. Peasants comprise at least 70 per cent of the Russian population. The workmen in the cities are interested principally in football.

The government now has organized a special department to encourage sports and is appointing instructors in every province. The school children are being taught physical cultural exercises.

Funds for this purpose are extremely limited, however, and there is a great shortage of footballs and other athletic paraphernalia.

Gives Secret of Long Life

"A good appetite and good digestion are the basis of long life," declared Mrs. Theresa Garrett of England on her 105th birthday.

MORE AND

BETTER WHEAT

DO YOU WANT IT

To the first 1000 wheat growers who answer this advertisement we will give a free sample of the remarkable new

EARLY-TO-RIPEN WHEAT

7 to 10 Days Earlier. 5 to 10 Bu. more per Acre

Also we will tell you about a BILILON DOLLAR ASSOCIATION to improve the quality, yield and money return per acre of the wheat crop.

Costs nothing. No obligation. The co-operation of grain dealers, millers and bankers is solicited. Address

Everitt's (OK) Seed Store, Desk D Indianapolis, Ind.

Has Check on Tubercular Cattle

Miss C. Garrigan of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C., is coloring a map to show counties in the different states in which tubercular cattle are known to be centered. The department is waging a campaign to rid the country of the dread disease and by means of this map is able to locate immediately every source of trouble.

BRYAN'S OLD HAT BACK IN ARENA

Commoner to Take Stump for Former Political Foe in Nebraska.

William Jennings Bryan will toss his old campaign hat back into the national political arena this Fall, it has been learned from Bryan himself in an interview.

Bryan announced he would take "the stump" for his former political enemy, Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, who is seeking re-election to the senate from Nebraska. Bryan's indorsement of Hitchcock officially ends the oldest feud within the Democratic party.

Back of Bryan's statement was the apparent purpose of Democratic leaders to heal every political wound within the ranks in order to present a united party front in the November elections.

"The questions over which we once fought have all been settled and we all stand on the same platform now," said Bryan in indorsing Senator Hitchcock.

Incidentally leading the Nebraska Democratic state ticket as candidate for governor is Charles Bryan, famous "Brother Charlie" of the orator's Nebraskan days.

SLEEPWALKER SHOOTS SELF

Morally Guiltless Suicide Is Opinion of Coroner After Inquest.

Dead by his own hand, but neither by accident nor through willful intent to end his own life.

This in substance, is the concensus of opinion in Birmingham, Ala., regarding the death of J. V. Osborn who was found dead in his bed with a bullet wound through his heart.

Evidence obtained from relatives of the dead man at the inquest showed that Osborn for years had been a somnambulist, and had been known to commit unusual acts while under the spell of this. It was also brought out that there was no known reason why Osborn should have ended his life. He was engaged in a successful business, was in excellent health, and, so far as can be learned, there was no unrequited love affair in his life. Further, when last seen by relatives, a few hours before his death, he was in his usual good spirits.

With these facts before them, it is considered highly probable by the coroner and by relatives of Osburn, that some time during the night, while under the somnambulistic spell, he took a revolver which he kept near at hand, and unconsciously fired the shot which ended his life, a morally guiltless suicide.

The speaker of the British house of commons is entitled to receive, immediately on his election, 2,000 ounces of plate and $5,000 of equipment money, two hogsheads of claret and $500 a year for stationery.

EGYPTIAN LAUDS AMERICANS FIRST

Ex-Khedive Says U.S. Gave Earliest Military and Commercial Aid.

Abbas Hilmi, at one time khedive of Egypt, who has decided to spend part of his exile in Switzerland says that Americans, rather than British or French, were the first to aid modern Egypt to consolidate the military and commercial strength of the new nation.

"American officers," said the exkhedive to an Associated Press correspondent, "instructed and trained the Egyptian military staff and founded military schools in Egypt before the French and English arrived, and those schools were the basis of the present military force in Egypt. The American military mission remained in Egypt from 1870 to 1880 and, under the command of General Stone, aided the Egyptian army with great success in operations against the Sudan and Abyssinia.

"Egypt owes her cotton industry, also to the United States," continued Abbas Hilmi. "The first plantings were made with American seed and from these there has grown the production of a staple that is now sold all over the world."

Abbas Hilmi still clings to the hope that he will some day be able to go back to Egypt and rule over his people, who, he declares want him to come back, and this in spite of the official decree issued by the present Egyptian government recently declaring that if he returns he will be arrested and escorted to the frontier. "I have proofs," he said, "that my people want me back in Egypt, and one day, perhaps, when the British have left the country I shall return and rule over them again."

Waits Years and Years Before He Gets War Medal

Sixty years is a long time to wait for a medal issued in recognition of gallant services during a war, but Thomas Lingle, 91 years old, of Perth Amboy, waited and his patience has been rewarded.

Lingle is the proud possessor of a medal awarded him for his service as chief engineer on board the U. S. S. Stevens during the Civil war. The medal was received from Rear Admiral Thomas Washington, chief of the Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy by Congressman Appleby, who forwarded it to Lingle, with a letter of congratulation.

In 1908 Congress passed a law providing for the award of service medals to all officers of the Navy and Marines taking part in engagements and campaigns of the Civil war. Ever since that time, for 14 years, efforts have been made by various legislators and others to obtain a medal for Lingle, but the award was always held up by technichalities.

ANCIENT DOMAIN LONG ISOLATED

Has But Three Entrances Which Were Guarded by Army of Three.

The kingdom that died but never was conquered; the kingdom with the smallest standing army on record, three men; the kingdom of Nualolo, behinds its walls of mountains and surf in an almost forgotten corner of the Island of Kauai, is being "rediscovered."

This ancient domain, the only part of Hawaii which King Kamehameha the Great could not bring under his scepter when he routed all other rivals in battle and united the islands, has been reopened. A rope ladder once again dangles from the Nualolo cliffs in the identical place, fastened through the same holes cut in the rocks by the Hawaiian warriors of long ago.

The kingdom of Nualolo is on the northwest coast of the Island of Kauai of the Hawaiian group, in the heart of a wonderful precipice section which rises abruptly from the sea in almost perpendicular cliffs from 2,500 to more than 4,000 feet in height. It comprises nine valleys, three large and six small, each ending at the sea in a precipice.

Only Three Entrances.

There are only three practical ways of getting into this old domain. One is by a dangerous trail upward from the ocean front, a second is by another and steeper trail over the mountains from the land side and the third and easiest, is by rope ladder from Nualolo beach and thence over a narrow winding path, cut out of the rock, where a misstep means a fall to death. The latter route recently has been reopened by the placing of a new rope ladder where its predecessors hung many years ago.

When Nualolo maintained its independence in the face of the advances of the Great Kamehameha, before the days of high explosives and airplanes, three men only were needed to keep its gates. An old Hawaiian, named Ku, has given the following graphic description of Nualolo's simple but effective method of defense:

"One guard sat at the top of the Honopu beach precipice with a pile of rocks at his side. Only one enemy at a time could climb the trail and in case of attack the guard dropped a stone on the head of each enemy as he appeared from below, or smashed his fingers with a rock as they clutched the overhanging ledge.

"At Nualolo, where the trail is up a ladder, one guard was stationed at the top of the ladder with a stone axe. As each hostile head appeared the axe came into play.

"On the Kamaile trail from above on the land side a guard with a pole waited in a niche in the cliff out of sight of the approaching enemy. When the latter came within reach along the narrow pathway the guard would give him a shove with the pole and a 2,000-foot drop did the rest."

Locked behind their barriers of towering mountains and pounding surf, the people of Nualolo developed a system of agricultural irrigation which remains to this day as a tribute to their industry and engineering ability.

Isolation Is Ended.

Dr. H. E. Gregory of the Bishop museum, Honolulu, says no finer irrigation system ever has been worked out by the Hawaiians than that of the ancient valley kingdom. Every available foot of the steep vales was made productive.

Very few persons have been able to get into the old kingdom during the past three-quarters of a century, but the recent placing of the rope ladder near Naulolo beach is expected to end Nualolo's decades of isolation and reopen its historic terraces and trails once again to the foot of man.

COLLEGE GRID STARS ON PRISON'S SQUAD

College athletes are not the only ones whose thoughts are turning to the football field. Inmates of the Atlanta federal penitentiary, after finishing a successful baseball season, have taken up the grind that is necessary to team work on the gridiron and have sent out a challenge for games with fast local elevens.

"We are in the field this year with a high-class organization of football players consisting of excollege stars, and we would like to arrange games with some good semiprofessional aggregations about the city," says the Fall announcement.

WEEK IN SPORT

McGraw's New York Giants faced the final month of the National league race six games ahead of the second place Pittsburgh club. They only lost a fraction of their lead during the last week despite a pitching slump that cost them four out of five games to Brooklyn. Brilliant attack and consistent pitching enables the Pirates to win six out of their last eight games and go into second place.

In the American league the Yankees hold an advantage in their finish fight with the St. Louis Browns because of their stronger pitching and more consistent allround playing.

For the second time within a few weeks Helen Wills of California forced Molla Mallory to extra sets to win when the national woman's tennis champion defeated the Western star in a hard fought three-set match in the final round of the invitation tournament at Cedarhurst, N. Y.

Rogers Hornsby, St. Louis Card, now leads both leagues in homerun hitting, making his thirty-fourth last week.

Babe Ruth got a three-day suspension for his recent altercation with Umpire Connolly and went on a fishing trip.

Rogers Hornsby is so far ahead of other sluggers in the National league in batting that there is scarcely any possibility that he will be overtaken in the short time before the end of the season.

Sisler is out in front in the American league batting race with an average of .412, Ty Cobb being 12 points behind.

Standing of teams in both major leagues indicates that except for the New York teams the Western divisions in both circuits collectively are much stronger than the Eastern wings.

"Tut" Jackson, erstwhile aspirant to heavyweight pugilistic supremacy, is willing to let someone else do the fighting. In his go with Harry Wills he lasted two rounds and two minutes of the third round when Wills knocked him out.

Charles Totn of Boston, who started last week in an attempt to swim the English channel from Dover to the French shore had to give up after having been in the water for 11 hours and 10 minutes. He had reached a point 14 miles off the English shore, with about six miles still to go.

Team play for the American golfer trophy at Brookline, Mass., ended in a tie. A best ball of 69 was scored by Jesse Sweetser and J. J. Anderson for the Siwanoy Country club and by W. W. Reekie and F. E. Dyer of the Upper Montclair Country club.

URGES STANDARD SIGNAL LIGHTS

R. R. Engineer Declares Uniformity Necessary for Safety.

Standardization of colors for traffic signals in the interest of greater public safety has been recommended by the signal section of the American Railway association, The Pennsylvania News, publication of the Pennsylvania railroad, announced in a recent issue.

The recommendations are:

1. The principle of red for stops everywhere, unless qualified by a more favorable indication; that is, at highway crossings with railroads if train is approaching; in fixed signals and in the hands of traffic officers at street intersections and at the ends of streets and possibly to indicate excavations in streets.

2. Yellow for tail lights of automobiles, possibly excavations in streets and for calling policemen, or for any other purpose where caution is required; possibly at busy street intersections to indicate that the traffic lights will be changed from red to green or from green to red.

3. Green lights for fire escapes; for preceeding at street intersections and other purposes to indicate the way is clear.

"It is obvious that the public cannot be expected to interpert signals correctly if their significance differs in various localities," said A. H. Rudd, chief signal engineer of the Pennsylvania lines, who presented the recommendations in behalf of the signal section.

"Uniformity is, therefore, not only desirable but absolutely essential," he said.

"The great underlying cause of accidents is carelessness of the automobile driver and his disregard for his own safety and that of others. If uniform colors are established, drivers should be required to pass a test of vision and color preception."

MUSIC HELPS MASONS WORK

Jazz From Phonograph Increases Day's Work by 15,000 Bricks.

Bricklayers work like fiends when jazz music from a phonograph is played, it was shown in a test made in Quitman, Miss., by A. B. Morse, general manager of the Long-Bell plant.

Mortar mixers also are more productive of work in the Summer, when they can take turns sitting under electric fans, another test by Morse proves.

The phonograph was installed at the plant, being built after a fire, to relieve the monotony experienced by men working at night. All the records, about 40, were of jazz, and a boy was employed with no other duty than to keep the machine running all night.

When Morse made inventory he discovered that 15,000 more bricks had been laid over the number laid in a similar period when there was no phonograph jazz.

More than that, the night men did more work than those of the day shift.

Installation of electric fans followed several heat prostrations among mortar mixers. The motors were installed in a shed nearby and two shifts of men put on the job, one taking a turn at working, the other at being fanned.

Work of rebuilding the plant was completed in 20 days.

SIBERIAN GIANT 9 FEET TALL

Eats Enough to Satisfy Four Ordinary People of Good Appetites.

The Siberian giant, M. Kanzanloff, has been visiting in Hungary and has created a positive sensation. He is 34 years of age, his height is 9 feet 3 inches, and he is built in proportion to his height. Thus, his hand is 1 foot 1 inch from finger tip to wrist; his foot is 1 foot 9 inches long; his chest measurement is 56 inches; the circumference of his head is 25 inches and his weight is 458 pounds.

To support this huge frame he eats an amount that would satisfy four others of good appetite. In four meals in the course of the day he consumed five pints of milk, 20 eggs, four pounds of meat, six loaves of bread, large quantities of potatoes, beans and other vegetables, two or three liters of wine and five or six liters of beer.

These quantities appear to be well attested, as do the measurements of his proportions, but the facts that arrests attention particularly in the accounts of the giant's habits is the enormous amount of sleep that he needs. Normally he passes a large portion of the day in slumber, and he has been known to sleep for 24 hours on end. Even slow and deliberate, and he is inclined to doze off when left alone, the only stimulus to exertion being the cravings of hunger, which are said to be acute.

"It is possible," says American Medicine, "in the light of recent researches on gigantism to regard this prodigious specimen of humanity as a mere 'freak.' He must be the subject of pathologic change, probably in the pituitary body. The prognosis with regard to longevity cannot be said to be bright."

LIVED 104 YEARS AND DRANK FREELY

"Uncle Jack" Martin of Missouri, otherwise known as Andrew Jackson Martin, 104 years old, who held the title of "the oldest man in St. Louis county," is dead. Diminutive Jack, who was 4 feet 2 inches in height, died from infirmities of old age.

"Uncle Jack" boasted of being a tobacco abstainer, but he drank whisky since he was 10 years old. He opposed prohibition and had not even a speaking accquaintance with Volstead or his act, he said.

ST. LAWRENCE CANAL IS URGED AS RELIEF MOVE FOR FARMERS

BY J. W. COVERDALE.

Eighty per cent of the foodstuffs of the nation are produced in Mississippi valley states. Practically 50 per cent of the agricultural products of the nation are produced in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and states west and north, which are affected by not having proper water transportation outlet. Seventy-five per cent of the wheat and 65 per cent of the corn grown in the United States is raised in this territory. The price the farmer receives is based upon the price of the commodity where surplus of all countries meets, less transportation and handling charges. Hence the American Farm Bureau federation is interested in any project that shows possibilities of increasing chances for better farming conditions.

History tells us the basins of the Great Lakes have had five outlets during past ages—first—from Lake Superior down the St. Croix river to the Mississippi; second—across Ohio and the Miami river to the Ohio river; third—from Blue Island down the Des Plaines and Illinois rivers to the Mississippi; fourth—from Lake Ontario to Lake Oneida and through the Mohawk and Hudson to the ocean; and lastly, the St. Lawrence.

Four Great Canals.

The four historic outlets are all capable of being converted into barge canal routes. Years ago a canal line was operated across Ohio, connecting Lake Erie and the Ohio river. The second lock in the Illinois river outlet is being constructed with the prospect that some barge transportation from Chicago to the Mississippi river will be a reality. The St. Croix and Mohawk river outlets both have active proponents and both routes are feasible for canal lines.

Interest, however, centers primarily in developing the outlet through the St. Lawrence. The largest ocean-going ships come up to Montreal, which is at the head of tidewater. They are prevented from coming up to Lake Ontario because of rapids in the St. Lawrence. An international joint commission was appointed two or three years ago with authority to have surveys made to determine the feasibility and expenses of opening this route for ocean-going shipping. Hearings were held in every principal city of this country and Canada.

The surveys have been made and the report has been made to parliament and congress. It indicated about 40 miles of canal between Montreal and the international boundary will have to be constructed. The rapids above the international boundary can be submerged or drowned by building a dam just above Cornwall Hydro-electric power from this dam is estimated at 1,750,000 horse-power. At a cent and a half a kilowatt-hour for our half of this power bonds necessary for the cost of our part of the improvement would be retired in 40 to 50 years. This cost is estimated by engineers at $300,000,000, based on last year's costs of labor and material and upon the same basis as engineers' estimates of the Panama canal. The Panama canal was built for $10,000,000 less than estimates. These improvements would permit ocean-going ships with 21-foot draft and less to enter all Great Lakes ports. More than 80 per cent of the world's shipping is carried in vessels of 21-foot draft (approximately 9,00 tons) or less. Canada is rebuilding the Welland canal at a cost of almost $100,000,000 and making it of sufficient size to accomodate ships of 800-foot length, 80-foot beam and 31-foot draft.

Ocean Shipping.

The project, when completed, would give all Great Lakes ports the advantage of ocean shipping and ocean rates. It is generally agreed wheat could be sent from Duluth or Chicago to Liverpool by this route at considerably more than 10 cents a bushel cheaper than by our present systems and that this saving would be directly reflected to the producer. It would also make competition on our lake shipping and incoming freights, which would result in an immense saving. The hydro-electric power which would be developed would, engineers say, be easily transmitted on a radius of 300 miles serving all New England manufacturing cities and releasing approximately 30,000,000 tons of coal annually, which would be available for the Mid-West and North-west states and would have the advantage of the better lake transportation and competition in getting it to its destination.

Since the engineers' reports were made scientists have announced the perfecton of a new mode of transmitting electricity, whereby a million volts can be sent over a single wire, thus increasing the economc radius of transmission from 300 miles to 1,000 miles, which would mean a broader market and a better price for electricity than indicated by the engineers' reports.

A National Problem.

Among the disturbing elements in Europe are the desires of Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland and Russia to get outlets to the sea. The St. Lawrence route will bring the sea 1,200 miles closer to the Mississippi valley. It will enable us to meet agricultural competition of Australia, Argentina and Brazil. The farmer from Argentina can market his corn in New York for 12 cents less than the freight on corn from the Mississippi river to New York. The cost of shipping a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool is as the cost of shpping two and one-half bushels from Odessa, on the Black sea, in South Russia, to Liverpool.

The estimated cost of the St. Lawrence project is $300,000,000. The estimated cost of the barge canal from Chicago to the Mississippi river is $60,000,000. The cost of a canal from Lake Superior down the St. Croix river has, so far as we know, not been estimated, but would not be more than the Illinois river line. The total cost of the three projects would be less than one-fourth our 1921 appropriations for war purposes.

Hence our interest in the proper development of transportation means a greater America with more possibilities of a greater future for agriculture.

Japanese Match Gains Favor

The Japanese safety match, which got a temporary hold in Europe during the war, is again successfully competing for that market. Japanese firms have received orders for 2,500 tons from the Greek government and Jugo-Slavia has given a large order here.

NEW COAL CASE HEARING SOUGHT

Labor Suability Action Again Is Before U. S. Supreme Court.

Petition for rehearing of the famous Coronado coal case, in which the United States supreme court recently laid down a far reaching construction of the liability of organized labor, although not incorporated, was filed last week with the court by John W. Davis as counsel for the coal companies involved. No action will be taken on the petition until the court reconvenes in October.

The original proceedings was a civil suit instituted by the Coronado and other coal companies against the United Mine Workers of America, district 21, and local unions of that organization and individual members for treble damages caused by destruction of property during the strike of 1916. The supreme court, in a decision rendered June 5, 1922, sustained contentions of the coal companies that the mine workers' union and other unincorporated labor organizations were suable, but set aside the award on damages made by the lower federal courts.

"Essential mistakes and misconceptions of the facts" by the supreme court were stated as grounds for a rehearing, the petition asserting that "when the principles of law announced by the court are applied to the facts actually appearing in the record," the judgment against district 21 as rendered by the lower courts must be affirmed, and probably also the judgment against the United Mine Workers of America.

Decline Is Shown in U. S. Birth Rate

The birth rate is declining and the death rate increasing, say statistics made public by the census bureau, covering the first quarter of the year. The birth rate in the state from which comparative figures were available showed an average of 23.3 for each thousand of population in the first three months of 1922 aganst 25.3 in 1921, while the mortality average in the registration area in the first quarter this year was 13.7 against 12.6 in the same period last year.

North Carolina with 29.2, represented the highest birth rate for the three months this year and the state of Washington, with 16.5, the lowest. The District of Columbia had the highest mortality rate, with 17.6, and Wyoming the lowest, with [illegible].

LIFEBOATS ON RAILS NEW SAFETY DEVICE

Lifeboats arranged on deck on rails so they can be run to any part of the ship from which launching is possible are features of the new steamship Mecklenburg, claimed to be the last word in safety ships, which has just made her maiden trip between Folkestone and Flushing.

In many cases of disaster at sea it has been found impossible to launch all boats on a ship because of the list. This difficulty is said to be overcome.

NEW WAY TO HEAT YOUR HOME

The facts and figures to your right foreshadow what the coal strike is going to cost you this winter! Read them—and you will be even more glad to know about this wonderful new invention that not only frees you from all coal-price worry BUT ALSO does away with all the muss, labor and drudgery of dirty coal and wood!

How Much of This Bill Will YOU Have to Pay?

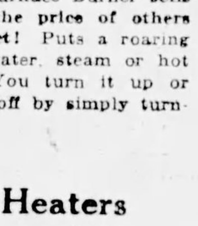
Great Lakes coal shipments 66% behind last year.
Operators lose $25,000,000 through strike.
How will this be made up?
Normal soft coal production—579 million tons. Produced last 8 months—203 million tons. If mines started at capacity today shortage at end of year would be 184 million tons.
Geological Survey says stocks below danger mark even on July 15, 1922.
Shortage of anthracite coal, sixteen million tons.

These Facts Will Cost YOU—How Much?

Does Away With Coal and Wood

No Need to Worry Over Coal Problems

For Furnaces

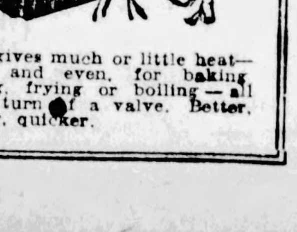


The Oliver Furnace Burner sells at one-fifth the price of others on the market! Puts a roaring fire in hot water, steam or hot air plants. You turn it up or down, on or off by simply turning valve.

For Heaters

No coal—no wood. No dirt—no ashes. The wonderful Oliver keeps rooms healthfully warm and cozy in coldest Winter weather.

For Cook Stoves



Oliver gives much or little heat—steady and even, for baking, broiling, frying or boiling—all at the turn of a valve. Better, cheaper, quicker.

An amazing new kind of heat ends the drudgery of a mussy furnace, heater or cook stove! Ends—for all time—your worry about coal strikes, shortages, and sky-high prices! This wonderful invention, in one minute, turns any furnace, cooking or heating stove into a modern oil-gas stove. Then just the turn of a valve and you instantly get as much or as little heat as you want!

No more fires to build, bank or watch. No more dirty, heavy coal to lift. No more ashes to sift and breathe. You have read how oil is doing away with coal in ships and buildings—and now, through the Oliver, it has been made a perfect fuel for your home! Free yourself from all this—through the Oliver Oil-Gas Burner.

Cheaper Than Coal or Wood

Burns 95% Air and only 5% Coal Oil (ordinary kerosene, the cheapest fuel there is)—turning them into an actual gas that burns with an intensely hot, clean flame. No wicks, no smoke, no danger, no odors, no waiting. Gives three times the heat of coal or wood. Physicians say its even, odorless and dustless heat helps protect you against chills, colds, pneumonia, influenza and other common illnesses.

Fits All Stoves—Any Kind or Size

The Oliver is made in sixteen different models to fit any kind of furnace, cooking or heating stove. No holes to drill, no bolts to fasten, no change whatever in your stove. Simply sits in firebox. Easily slipped in—in one minute. Absolutely safe. Lasts a lifetime.

Distributor Wanted

In Every Town and City.

Facing the greatest coal famine and highest prices—dealers and sales organizations qualified to carry large stocks and make quick delivery can make rapid turnovers and big profits. Wire at once for full particulars.

Salesmen and agents are "cashing in" on this nation-wide demand. F. W. Bentley of Philadelphia says, "Made $215 in one day." J. Carnegey, "Making $1,000 a month." A. M. Russel, "Averaged $650 for past six months." Mrs. Seider of Kansas, "Made $100 a month just in spare time."

Large territories with exclusive franchises are still open. But act at once for they are going fast. Address me personally—B. M. Oliver, President, 2078-U Oliver Building, St. Louis, Mo.

100,000 Already Sold

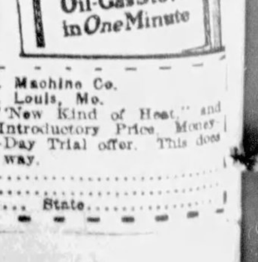
No wonder 100,000 Oliver Oil-Gas Burners have already been sold! No wonder each day's mail brings letters like these: Mrs. W. N. Spencer of Connecticut, writes, "The Oliver in my heating stove works like magic. It is wonderful to have quick heat and no work." Francis I. Gardner of Chicago says, "Would not be without it. My wife likes it fine." Mr. Geo. Flynn of Michigan, writes, "It is cleaner, cheaper, hotter and steadier than coal or wood."

30 DAY TRIAL—FREE BOOK

Money-Back Guarantee

Now—once and for all time—do away with the drudgery of ashes, dirt, smoke, odor, chopping, shoveling, carrying dirty coal and wood. Snap your fingers at coal strikes and shortages that send prices sky-high with discouraging regularity! The Oliver in your furnace, cook stove or heater saves work, time, worry and expense.

Mail coupon at once for attractive free booklet, "New Kind of Heat," which shows how the Oliver works. Also tells how the Oliver Money-Back Guarantee gives you 30 days' Trial without the risk of a penny. Get your Oliver installed before cold weather sets in. Write now for Free Booklet and special Low Introductory Price. Mail coupon today!



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Send your Free Book, "New Kind of Heat," and also your special Low Introductory Price, Money-Back Guarantee and 30-Day Trial offer. This does not obligate me in any way.
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Address ....
City .... State ....